VOLUME XIX.

the high station when the order was first on earth are Gens. Logan, Hurlbut, Surgeon Grimshaw, Gen. Cal-Wagner and Gen. Hartranft. Gen. Devens of Massachusetts was in at the new birth. National encampments have been held twice at Indianapolis, one each in Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Boston, Providence, Portland, Me.; San Francisco, St. Louis, Columbus, O.; Pittsburg, Milwaukee, Louisville, St. Paul. The next session will be held at Buffalo the last week in August. THE ORGANIZATION IS THIRTY-ONE YEARS OLD.

Milwankee, Louisville, St. Paul. The next session will be held at Buffalo the last week in August.

At the thirty-first department encampment of the order-in Wisconsin, at Eau Claire recently, probably not to exceed a dozen of the men who belonged to the Grand Army in 1846, when the first department encampment was held, were present. Among the men who have held the office of department commander in that State, still living, are James K. Proudfit, Thomas S. Allen, Edward Ferguson, George A. Hannaford, Henry G. Rogers, S. F. Hammond, G. J. Thomas, H. M. Enos, Phil Cheek, Henry P. Fischer, Michael Griffen, A. G. Weissert, L. Ferguson, Benjamin F. Bryunt, W. H. Jiphun, C. B. Weitser, E. A. Shores, J. A. Watrous, W. D. Hoard and D. Ldoyd Jones, Messrs, Welton, Upham, Bryant, L. Ferguson, Watrons, Welssert, Griffen, Cheek and Rogers are the only ones who were present. The department has had as high as 14,000 members. Its present membership is between eight and nine thousand.

It was the department of Wisconsin.

thousand.

It was the department of Wisconsin that first moved to establish a State home for the veteran solders, their wives and the widows of solders. It has been in operation near Waupaca for ten years and has proved a great success. The example set by Wisconsin has been imitated by a number of States and several others ar contemplating the step.

Proudfit, Gen. George E. Bryant, Private
Proudfit, Gen. George E. Bryant, Private
Henry Sanford, Private George Baker,
Private Nelson Bowerman. Col. Henry
A. Starr, Capt. Edward Ferguson and a
few others. Gen. James K. Proudfit,
leaved thers. Gen. James K. Proudfit,
Twelfth and later as its colonel and was who were passengers on the American

PRESIDENT'S BUSY LIFE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

One Day Would Make Many-a Man Crazy-Every Moment of His Time Occupied-Has Less Time than He Who Digs Sewers.

Leads a Busy Life.

States is no sinecure. It is one of the hardest in the gift of the nation to fill, as

hardest in the gift of the nation to fill, as a sample day lived by President McKinley will suffice to show.

President McKinley rises at 7 o'clock and breakfasts with his family at 8:30. For half an hour after breakfast he lounges around with the family, a half hour which is probably the pleasantest of all the day. By 10 o'clock the President gets into his office. His special mail is as and our for him to grance ever. Here is where the secretary of the President. Is and out for him to gance-ever. Here is where the secretary of the President, Mr. Porter, gets in his fine work. He gets to his desk at least an hour before the President, and, with the stenographer, goes through the three or four hundred letters that are the advance guard of the avalanche that comes during the day. The President does not see much of that mail, however. It is carefully culled, applicalowever. It is carefully culled, applications for office going into the proper bu reau, political tirades into the waste bas-ket; begging letters, crank letters and let-ters of unsolicited advice are all consigned to the same cavernous maw, which yawns for them handily. It would doubt-less astonish the writers of this class of letters to know that the President never sees one of them. In the nature of things he could not, because life is short and time

The Raid of Visitors. From among the hundreds, yes, thousands, of letters that come to the White House bearing the name of the President,



of his special attention, and these are on his desk for his perusal. He also finds a lot of documents ready for his signature. the business of the day, and by that time the great American public is clamoring to be turned in on him. At 10 o'clock the to be turned in on him. At 10 o'clock the raid begins. The waiting room is a study at this time. There are legiess and armless veterans, in "faded blouse of blue," and in the nattiest of spring attire, but the bit of bronze button on the lapel of each is often associated with a tiny knot of ribbon, which means a "medal of honor" man. There are cranks who have inventions that they want the President.

a special plea of the President, "because they are women." Many of them have sons whom they want appointed to cadet-ships at West Point or Annapolis, Dozens of them have schemes for raising money, which they are sure will go like hot cakes if the President will just indorse them. Others work the charity racket. They have concerts, or fairs, or

Among the waiters will be found as pirants for foreign consulships and the under offices, those who are seeking preferment in this country, and those who come to give timely protest against cer-tain appointments. Each and every one of them has an ax to grind and they use abroad, and he rings the changes on his right to have this appointment, day in and day out, day after day, while his col-league, who is at his heels, urges some other man with just as much persistency other man with just as much persistency for the very same place. Here is a political "boss" who wants to "place" one of his lieutenants in political work. Ho talks and argues and all but-tries to browbeat, the President into appointing the ward heeler. There is an all-around good fellow, who has friends everywhere, to all of whom he feels under obligation, and he comes in with pockets and hands filled with recommendations for half a dozen or more. He urges the claims of each, and in effect tells the President each, and in effect tells the Presiden each, and in enert tells the President that his place in the House or Senate, as the case may be, depends upon his getting just these particular offices. For two long hours this sort of thing keeps up, the President listening, always listening, never talking much, except to ask a few pointed questions, and then at noon the common herd is run through into the scere tary's room, and from there is cut out in bunches and corraled in the President'

times are women who are "slaving them-celves to death to pay off the mortgage on the homestend," so they inform the Presi-dent, and they have come to him, as he is rich, because he draws such an enormous salary, and ask him to give them a hundred dollars, or fifty, or five, as the case may be, toward that desirable end. Others want him to indorse notes for them. The

the high station when the order was first DAY WITH M'KINLEY. autograph fiend is always there in foro on earth are Gens. Logan, Hurlbut, Sur-One hour is given up to this class of callers, and at 1 o'clock the President goes to lunch with his wife. One hour is givon to lunch and to family gossip, then he goes back to his desk.

At 4 o'clock promptly he flings care and

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1897.

business aside and goes out for an hour. Sometimes he walks, sometimes he rides a horse, sometimes goes in a carriage. On returning the President glances over the daily papers and rests until dinner time Dinner is served at 7 o'clock promptly, and the President dons evening dress for it.
He often invites friends to this meal informally, and it is very seldom indeed that the President and his wife sit down to a meal by themselves. After dinner, if there are men to entertain, the President takes them into the little room off the hall, where they smoke and tell stories.

There's No Let-up,
In the evening there is very often music
at the White House, and music of the est character, and there are always callers. It would seem as though public mer might respect the evenings of the Presi-dent and leave him to his family, unless specially invited, but they don't. They invade his home life, and talk consulships, secretaries, ministers, revenue collectors, appraisers, commissioners, and so on through the list, till 10 o'clock or after, when they go and leave the President to go to his office to look at the bushel of telegrams, the two bushels of letters, the half a ton of documents to sign, all of which must be cleaned up before he goes to bed, else one day's work would soon cover another, and he would never get through. By the time the last paper is at-tended to the President is as fired as though he had been working in the harest field all day.
Three days in the week he gives an hour.

to shaking hands with the general public in the East room. This time is 3 o'clock, and it is a motion assembly that greets his yes. There are old men and young ones, old women and young ones, all colors, classes and conditions of humanity, and

classes and conditions of humanity, and little children make a large contingent. Two days a week are given over to cabinet meetings, from 11 to 1,-and-1t-is then that affairs of national importance are considered. These days are particularly hard upon the President, because he must consider conflicting interests and harmonize them, he must keep his finger on the pulse of the people through all his cabinet officials, and decide firmly and wisely the questions that are brought to him. All this work is crowded upon the President, and he has one state dinner a week, to say nothing of the dinners, he must attend; the state receptions and other sotend, the state receptions and other so-ciety functions which demand the time and presence of the President; with hills of Congress to read and sign, and messages to write, it will be seen that the man who digs cellars has much the best of it as to time; he works eight, and the President nearer eighteen hours of the

WRECKED BY BANK PRESIDENT

the Loganaport Failure. Reports received at the Treasury De-partment tend to show that the failure of the State National Bank at Logansport, Ind., was caused by the dishonesty of John F. Johnson, the president of the institution, who, it is claimed, appropriated not only the capital stock of the bank, \$200,000, but also the undivided profits, amounting to \$100,000 more, and falsified the records so that the extent of his peculations cannot be determined at present. The bank examiner in charge believes that \$100,000 can be realized for



property which Johnson has surrendered. The directors of the bank do not seem to have taken any interest in the management, but permitted the president to conduct the business to suit himself. The liability on deposits is reported at \$300,000, but an examination is necessary to determine whether an assessment will be made on the capital stock.

sioner Funk and Deputy United States were perfectly self-possessed, even to the point of exciting comment. Johnson will plead guilty to some of the charges against him, but others he will fight. Com-missioner Funk says that if the Logansport bank is promptly reorganized it will be able to pay out.

Telegraphic Brevitles. The president of the British Iron and Steel Institute, in his annual address, call-ed attention to the remarkable growth of American competition.

The Agricultural Department has sent out 10,000 pounds of beet seed to farmers in various parts of the country and the supply is now exhausted.

Cardinal Camillo Siciliano di Rendi, archbishop of Benevento, is dead at Rome. He was born in 1847, and re-ceived the red hat in 1887. The Spanish Government has made an-

other loan of \$50,000,000 from the Bank of Spain to pay troops in Cuba. Foreign financiers refused to lend.

MEN OF GOD CONVENE.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL SEMBLY AT EAGLE LAKE

Legacies to Be Expended for Current Work Hereafter-Southern Assembly Discussed Women in the Pulpit-Reformed Church on the Work in India

The governing body of the Presby terian Church, the general assembly, has been holding its one hundred and ninth annual doining its one infinite animal animal session at Bagle Lake, Ind. This convention is one of the most important religious convocations in the country. It represents nearly 8,000 congregations comprising almost 1,000,000 church members. These are scattered in every State in the Union. So great a church must needs exercise a powerful influence for good. Besides its ome church work, it carries on sionary organization covering fifteen sionary organization covering accountries, for which purpose there was contributed in 1890 the sum of \$3,643,230. Its home missionary work is conducted by eight powerful boards. The assembly this year concerned itself mainly with

this year concerned itself mainly with routine business affairs.

The assembly was opened with prayer by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the board of foreign missions. The devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. John L. Withrow, the retiring moderator. The scriptures—were read—by Dr. George L. Springing of Orange, N. J., and the assembly was led in prayer by the Rev. Dr. "Father" Byron Sunderland of Washington. The opening sermon by the retiring ton. The opening sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, was upon the "Chiefest Grace of Ohris-tianity," and was based on first Peter,

fourth chapter and eighth verse. At the close of the sermon, the assem bly was constituted with prayer by the

commissioner of education in Alaska and one of the most widely known home mis-terator. Hev. James X. Boyer of Phila-

munications. The committee on Bible and overtures made a partial report. It recommended that women be forbidden the se of pulpits for public addresses to mix-

ed audiences, and that it be pronounced improper to give notices of such meetings. This precipitated a lively debate. Dr. Plizer took the position that write the Bible absolutely forbade female ordina-tion it did not forbid all kinds of public



IVINES WHO HAVE BEEN MODERATORS

Dr. Craig [1893]. Dr. Johnson [1882]. Dr. Marquis [6883]. testimony by woman. Dr. Walden and Dr. Smoot strongly advocated the adoption of the report. The order of the day put an end to the debate.

Dr. McLean of the American Bible Society made a stirring appeal in behalf of the institution, whose labors, he said, were essential to the doctrine and activities of the church in America and abroa The assembly then listened to Dr. Daniel on polity and worship in connection Westminster celebration.

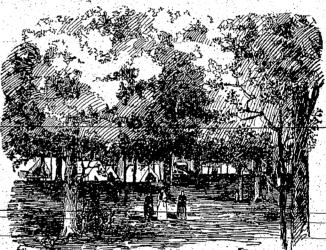
REFORMED PRESETTERIANS.

General Synod of the Church Con-

venes in Pittsburg.

At the session of the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg, Rev. Thomas Peebles of Min-

neapolis was unanimously elected mad



THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY GROUNDS.

Jackson by ex-President Benjamin Harri on on behalf of the Presbyterians of Inson on behalf of the Presbyterians of In-diana. The donor spoke at length upon the symbolism of the woods used in its construction, and the moderator replied in a few appropriate words. The moderator announced chairmen of committees, and afterward first order of the morning was

ing was already rented. On April 1 actual rental amounted to \$82,438 out of total rental value in entire building of \$125,555, or over 65 per cent. On abova, basis income account showed credit bat-



of \$707 over all expenses. When entirely rented there will be a net income of \$43,000, or 5 per cent on investment of boards on building. The cost of building was \$1,760,000.

ing. was \$1,760,090.

The annual report of the board of ministerial relief shows receipts of the last year to be \$61,000, with expenditures of \$182,000. While the permanent fund now amounts to over \$1,500,000, it is consid-4 per cent of the stim being used for expenses. The board is compelled to report an indebtedness of \$30,000 due to the permanent funds.

After reviewing the work of the year

the committee recommended approval of a change of rule by which legacies will be expended for current work instead of

slonary workers in the whole church, was delphia was again chosen as stated clerk elected mederator.

The gavel was presented to Moderator assistant clerk. The subject of foreign and never at Acadam of Intending Pa-assistant clerk. The subject of foreign missions was taken up, and Rev. Dr. George W. Scott spoke again on the work in India. Some of the stations, he said, were self-supporting, and the Christian. Endeavor Society had been started with the belp of the natives..

The report of the treasurer of the board of education, which was next presented, showed receipts of \$5,240.4. Of this amount \$4,000 was she Gibson bequest for the Cedarville (O.) college. The commit-tee on finance appointed to raise an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the general synod advised that each congregation be assessed to pay the excial taxation be made pro rata upon

CUMBERLAND PRESENTERIANS.

Meets in Chicago.

The sixty-seventh general assembly of
the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met in Chicago with about 250 delegates present, representing twenty-five States and territories, most of them, however, coming from the South. It is the first time in the history of this denomination that in the history of this denomination that it has come as far north as Ohicago to hold its annual assembly. Betiring Moderator Rev. A. W. Hawkins of Decaunt, Ill., called the assembly to order in First Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Stewart avenue and Sixty-fourth court. One of the features of the assembly was the dedication of the church in which the meetings were held and which was recently completed. y completed.

Sparks from the Wires The Spanish recapture of the port of Banes is again denied.

Turkey, after many futile efforts, has secured a loan of £500,000 at 9 per cent part of which will be applied to war ex

Weyler has again informed the war or respondents at Havana that the rebellion is in its last throes and predicts a speed; and as the result of his latest plans. An Indian tribe, which has been for twelve years engaged in war with Mex-co, marched into Ortez Sunday and made

a treaty of peace with great ceremony. George Hopps, a wealthy farmer livin near Warsaw, Ind., while in a fit of de spondency, took a dose of morphine and then hanged himself. He was dead wher

By a favorable turn in the rate of for shipments of gold out of the country. least for the present.

It is again stated that the resignations of the German chancellor and minister o foreign affairs are in the hands of Em peror William, but that no action has ye een taken in the matter.

The Secretary of State has issued a warrant for the surrender to the authori-ties of Germany of Carl Volger, who is wanted in Prussin on a charge of arson and is now held at Keokuk for surrender

The present royal family of Greece are not the first Norsemen to figure in reck affairs. The tottering Byzantine Empire was upheld for many years by the Varangian Guard, composed o Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and Sax-

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Roy. R. L. Cope, Paster. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sun-day school: at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thurrday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cor-dially invited to attend.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICER

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. C.W. Potter sator. Services every Sunday morning and vening at the usual hour. Sunday-school folowing morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A.P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sun-day at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednes-day at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH-Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Paston Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:33 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday n each month.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN FOST, No. 240, G. A. P., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.

C. W. WE GHT, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-

MBS. M. E. HANSON, President. BRHECCA WIGHT, Sec.

cots every third Tuesday in each month.

J. K. MERZ, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 deets every Saturday evening.
J. J. COLLINS Com.

EBN STAB, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

B. WISNER, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M .- Meet s every first and third Wednosday of each month.

MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com.

MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Oct. 1, 51.

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Beath, Hartranft. Among those who held | cinnati, Ohlo.

GRAYLING, MICHICAN,

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For Six Months 50
For Three Months 22

G. A. R.'S PROUD YEAR.

First Conceived in Illinois, the Order Has Had 8,000 Posts with a Membership of Over Half a Million-

Death Making Inroads.



the fact that thirty-one years ago the first amoutated because it was imported; the late Gen. Jerry Rusk, Gen. James K.

Grand Army of the Republic—was the home of the

State or department encampment of the order assembled within her borders, at Madison. But few posts were represented. One each at Milwanke, Midison and Berlin and less than a half dozen others. Berin and less than a nate observation of the state of th

LEADING ASPIRANTS FOR THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

Watrous in the Chicago Times-Herald, but Wis-consin bears an honor equal to it in

HELD FOR SMUGGLING

Millionaire Dry Goods Merchant of St. Louis Is Accused. Richard M. Seruggs, the millionaire dry goods merchant who was arrested in New

Wisconsin attracted the attention of them.

their borders, charters being given by the department of Wiscousin. The chief post in Philadelphia is working under a charter's signed by Department Commander that city last winter \$60,000 was raised in other States.

There are now over forty Grand Army departments, and there have been as high as \$000 posts, with a membership of nearly half a million. The birth of that order resulted in bringing into existence the Woman's Relief Corps, which has a membership of very presents for relatives and distributed mainly through his efforts. There are invited been abroad until he took the trip which resulted in bringing into existence the Woman's Relief Corps, which has a membership of performing that ceremony down stairs in the East room, as they would have an opportunity to do each afternoon. The women have schemes all their own. departments, and there have been as many as 8,000 posts, with a membership of near-pesuited in bringing into existence, the woman's Relief Corps, which has a membership of nearly 200,000. The two-on-personal personal product over presents for relatives and brought over presents for relatives and the scheek for share each part of the particular of the particular of the president, "because counseiors, and the old gentleman said a special plea of the President, "because prejudice their chances by coming to make a special plea of the President, "because of them have shown to the president," because of the president, "because of the president," because of the president, "because of the president," of them have offic education and demonstration; they have led in suggesting and in agitating for the establishment of several of the national homes and the establishment of all of the State homes; they have exercised much influence in pension legislation, sometimes unwisely, but in the main

tion, sometimes unwisely, but in the main wisely and justly, and they have given as Memorial Day, with its beautiful and inspiring ceremonies.

Wisconsin is the possessor of the post that has been in existence without interpuption the greatest length of time, Williams, No. 4, of Berlin.

From 1868 to 1875 nearly, all of the Grand Army posts in the country died of an overdose of politics. It was along in 1879 that the order began its resurrection an a new foundation, rigidly excluding pol-1879 that the order began its resurrection on a new foundation, rigidly excluding polities, and demanding utter non-interference with religious beliefs. On that foundation it grew more rapidly than it had affairs. It spring forward like a frightened fawn under Commanders in chief Major Merrill of Massachusetts, Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska, Col. R. B. Beath of Pennsylvania, the one-legged drummer boy, Johnny Kountz of Ohio, Gen, S. S. Burdett of Washington, Gen, Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Capt. Rea of Gen. S. S. Buroett of Washington, Gen., Fairchild of Wisconsin, Capt. Rea of Minneapolis, Major William Warner of Kansas City, Gen. R. A., Alger-of-Michi-gan, Judge Veazey of Vermont, Adjutant John Palmer of New York and Col. A. G. Weissert of Wisconsin.

Since then the order, from natural causes, has ceased to increase. It has been growing smaller rapidly; it will conocen growing smaller rappoly; if will con-tinue to speedily grow smaller. A fair sized army corps—14,000—will have died by Sept. 1 next. Ten years from now there will not be one-third as many posts, and members as there are to-day. Fif-teen years from now there will scarcely be more than one post in a county. Twen-ty years from now one or two posts in the State will answer. Twenty-five years from now the Grand Army of the Repub-lle will be only a memory. Since Weissert.in 1892, there have been at the head of the national organization Capt. Jack Adams of Massachusetts, Col. Tom Lawler of Rockford, Ill., Col. Walker of Indianagolis and Major Clarkson, Illinois has the honor of having had at the head Gen. John A. Logan two or three

years: Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, two years: Lawler, one. While Clarkson is now-at resident of Nobraska, he was an Illinois soldier, thus giving the State four numanders in chief.
Pennsylvania has had three-Wagner,

brevetted a brigadier, was made department commander. The work of organizing in 1867 and 1868 went forward with great enthusiasm. By the end of 1868 under the series of the end of 1868 there were about 100 posts in the State. The fame of the new order in Illinois and Wisconsin attracted the attention of them.

PAUL J. SORG.

Wisconsin attracted the attention of the Pennsylvania, New York and several officer Eastern States, and it was extended to their borders, charters being given by the department of Wisconsin. The chief post ident of one of the leading charitable or in Philadelphia is working under a charter of the control of the chief post ident of one of the leading charitable or in Philadelphia is working under a charter of the chief post ident of one of the leading charitable or in Philadelphia is working under a charter of the chief post ident of the chief post iden



RICHARD M. SCHUGGS. 000 if he could wipe the whole affair of Seruggs and Langhorn went to London o dispose of the European rights for the nanufacture of the arithmometer, a cal-ulating machine. The sale was made to english capitalists, and Scruggs, as presdent and treasurer of the company, sign d the contracts and receival \$200,000. Having completed his business, he bought a few watches, rings and pins to present to relatives and employes. He was told that it is customary for Ameriwas four line in articles for their own use or intended for presents without declaring them and paying duty as on articles intended for sale. The penalty for smuggling may be anything from a light fine to a time of \$5,000 and imprisonment for two years.

for two years. R. W. Stewart, a merchant of Lindale, Tex., was recently entited from his home by a negro and murdefed. Edward Jones, a negro, was arrested and in a confession-implicated Will Jones, a white man. Jones was placed in jail. Shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning a mob appeared at the county jail at Tyler, broke in the doors and shot Jones to death. They refused to kill the negro who killed Stewart.

John Wolff, who had been scolded by the foreman, drowned himself in a vat of beer at the Moerlein brewery in Cin-

Washington correspondence:
The office of the President of the United



LOOKING OVER HIS MAIL.

plays, or something equally as frivolous, which they desire the President and his wife to "patron" with their names. Legions of Office Seekers.

room, where he gives a few moments to each. This is perhaps the most trying hour of all.

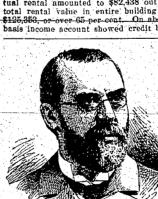
Among the cranks who slip in at such

JOHN F. JOHNSON the benefit of creditors from the sale of

Johnson was taken to Indianapolis, and now occupies a cell at the juil. He went in the custody of United States Commissioner Funk and Deputy United States Marshal Clark. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. George W. Prescott of Terre Haute, father in-law and mother-in-law of the prisoner, arrived. They were accompanied by Mr. Johnson's 0-year-old daughter, who was visiting them when the crash came, and who does not yet know of her father's disgrace. Johnson was taken to jail at 6 o'clock in the evening, and there partied with his wife. Both were perfectly self-piossessed, even to the

President Errazuris of Chili and the Chilinn m. ister to Rio Janeiro declare that though the Chilinn populace wants war with Argentina, the better classes in Chill are opposed to it. made report of committee of eleven on Presbyterian building in New York.

The financial statement showed that 90 per cent of the office portion of the build-



REV. DR. JACKSON, MODERATOR.

amounts to over \$1,500,000, it is considered too small owing to the increase in the number of applicants. Collections from churches and Sunday schools are gradually falling off, being, decreased nearly \$25,000 a year since 1888, showing all the worse when it is considered that the church is one-fourth larger and the collections one-quarter less than nine years ago. The average gifts of communicants have fallen from 13 cents to about 71/2 cents each in that time. What makes the showing still worse is the fact that in 1888 but 564 families were under the care of the board and last year it had \$25. care of the board and last year it had \$35. The entire cash receipts from all sources, including interest, is \$197,995, less than

be expended for current work instead of being invested in the permanent funds. Efforts were recommended to increase contributions to this fund. The selection of Dr. Benjamin L. Agnew of Philadel-phin as secretary of the board was ap-Southern Assembly

The Southern Assembly at Charlotte, N. C., after the usual devotional exer-cises, received and referred various com-

Job-

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., seets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

GRAILING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121.

GRAYLING LODGE.,
Mosts every Tuesday evening.
P. B. JOHNSON, N. C. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.-

T. NOLAN, B. K. GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-

JOSIE BUTLER, Sec. COURT GRAYLING. I. O. F., No. 790,-Mects

JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCH.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After. GRAYLING, - - MICH.

GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House of a conveniently attracted, being near the depot end business houses, is mostly built, furnished in first-class state, and bested by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the confirst of guests. The sample-rooms for comme of it travelers.

do all kinds of first-class

A Trial Order

GRAYLING, - - MICHIGAN COOK USES ARSENIC.

MISTAKES THE POISON FOR BAKING SODA.

Mistake of a California Cook Result in His Death and the Illness of Several Persons-Senator Tillman Makes Some Sensational Charges.

Poison in the Bread.

Pred Beeson, an employe on the ranch of Harry Morse, at Sunol, Cal., used ar-senic instead of baking powder in making a batch of bread. Beeson is dead, another man will die and several others are dan gerously ill. Beeson was a new hand on the ranch. It was found necessary to se-cure a cook and Beeson was asked if he could fill the position. He said he could could fill the position. He said he could oblain cooking. He was put to work in the kitchen and his first work was to bake up a batch of bread and biscuits for the evening meal. When looking around the kitchen for soda Beeson found some white powder in a baking powder can. He assumed that it was soda and he added three heaping spoonfuls to the dough. Becson set aside some of the dough for his cuits and then baked a batch of breach. The dinner was served and Beeson and one other man partook heartly of the biscuits. The others are more sparingly. An investigation proved the powder used TILLMAN TAKES THE TRAIL.

Would Renew the Senate Inquiry In

to Sugar Schedules. Senator Tillman of South Carolina in troduced a resolution in the Senate, for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to inquire into recent re-ports of speculation by Senators in sugarstocks and as to advance information by New York speculators as to the sugar schedule of the tariff bill; also to continue the investigation made in 1894. The resolution recites that one man is serving a sentence in jail and that another was recently acquitted on a technicality, and provides for conducting the investigation so all questions shall be pertinent. Senator Frye, in the chair, promptly referred the resolution to the Committee on Conthe resolution to the Committee of the tringent Expenses. Mr. Tilman was allowed to speak on the subject by unanimous consent. Mr. Tilman made a very sensational speech. He said the Demo cratic members of the Finance Committee that the Republican members of the F mance Committee were now under suspi cion. One party was as deep in the inudes the other in the mire, asserted Mr. Tillman, Mr. Pettus of Alabama demanded that Mr. Tillman should specify his charges and that the whole Senate should not be subject to his sweeping assertions.

Air. Tilman said Chapman was in a juit turned into a club, while the great magmate had gone free on a technicality.

SICK CUBANS FIGHT.

Defended Hospital Against Raid of Ponnish Guerrillas. A Cuban hospital near Malruga, Hawana province was attacked by Spanish guerrillas. The insurgents were informed of their approach, and, as some of the wounded could not be moved, those able to get about fortified the building, which is of stone, as well as they could. When the guerrillas demanded the surrender of

the place the inmates replied with a vol-ley, killing five Spanish. The soldiers then set fire to the wooden portion of the building, but the stone part remained in tact and the besieged made such a valiant fight that the enemy finally refreated. Sixteen guerrillas raided a camp of pacificoes in Matanzas province and carried off feeven women. The women managed to secure some kind of poison, which was put in the food kettles of the band, and every guerrilla died in agony. Col. Rod-riguez and 250 Cubans attacked Casiquas, near Jaruco, last week, drove off

Athletes of the Diamond. Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

of the National Baseball League:

W. L. W. L.
Baltimore ... 21 7 Brooklyn ... 14 14
Cincinnati ... 19 11 Philadelphia ... 14 16
Fittsburg ... 16 10 New York ... 11 ... 13
Boston ... 17 ... 11 Chicago ... 10 ... 20
Cleveland ... 17 ... 11 Washington ... 8 18
Louisville ... 14 ... 13 St. Louis ... 6 ... 23 The showing of the members of the

Western League is summarized below:

W. L. W. L.

St. Paul. 25 8 Detroit ... 13 16

Milwankee ... 19 12 Minneapolis 13 20

Indianapolis 16 12 Kansas City 11 21

Columbus ... 15 12 G'nd Rapids .. 9 20

Two Negroes Hanged. William Thomas Powers and John Lat timore, negro murderers, were hanged in Chicago Friday on the same scaffold. The men died without a word regarding their innocence or guilt. Powers life was taken as a punishment for the murder of John J. Murphy. Lattimore was convict ed of killing Louis Marvie at Summit Ill There was never a more remarkable hibition of nerve than that displayed Powers from the time he stepped on the Lattimore was searcely less stolid in the face of death

Bank Wrecker Sentenced. John F. Johnson, late president and cashier of the State National Bank of Logansport, Ind., was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Ohio peniten-tiary by Judge Baker of the United States Court at Indianapolis. There was no sensation and Johnson received the words the judge without a tremor, while M the judge without a tremor, while Mrs. Johnson, who was present in the court room, listened to the sentence without

Like a Gift from Heaven

The Shelbyville, Ind., sheriff was about to begin the sale, under foreclosure, of the farm belonging to William Wiley when the latter received \$5,000, willed to him by a relative in Kentucky. The bequest was unexpected, and the amount enough to pay off the mortgage.

Get a 60.000 Acre Tract. A company of Americans has just pur-chased 60,000 acres of coffee land on the Rio Tinto in the State of Oaxaca, Mex will colonize the tract with several hundred families of Americans.

Corn for Starving India. Corn for Starving India.

A car loaded with corn contributed by
the citizens near Smith Center, Kan, for
the starving in India has been shipped.
Each side of the car was decorated with
a banner inscribed: "Carload of corn for
the starving of India, Mohammedan or
atheist. We can feed the world."

Divert the Famine Fund. Lord Radstock, secretary of the London Society for the Christian Succor of India, has received a letter from Rev. J. O. Denning, an American clergyman at Nar singhpur, relative to the dishonesty and toney of the natives who are administering the famine fund.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

Chicago Man Shoots Himself and Falls Thirteen Stories, Prof. W. F. Mitmann of Chicago shot

imself in the head and then threw him self from the balcony of the thirteent floor of the Chamber of Commerce build floor of the Chamber of Commerce building to the main floor, where his mangled, lifeless body was picked up by the police a few minutes later. He left an explanatory letter declaring that his life was made unbearable by the extravagant tendencies and quarrelsome nature of his wife. Mittmann was 38 years of age and lived with his wife and 3-year-old daugh-ter at 1149 North Clark street. He was a dancing master by profession, but owing to business reverses had been compelled seek other employment to aid in supporting his family. He conducted a dancing ing his family. He conducted a daucing academy at 631 North Clark street, gave private lessons at his home and during the day worked as a collector for Bungs Bros, coal dealers at 616 West Lake street. About seven years ago Mistmann street. About seven years ago Alttmann was the dancing master at the Germania Club and later he opened a large hall on the West Side. This venture resulted in thancial loss. Mrs. Mittmann was found at her home, North Clark street, and had not been notified of her husband's action until several hours later. She denied that she had ever quarreled with her husband-she had ever quarreled with her husband-She said he had often said he was tired of living, but that she thought nothing of his talk. She said his business affairs caused him a great deal of worry and led to these remarks.

BIRTHDAY OF VICTORIA.

Great Britain Celebrating Queen Seventy-eighth Analyseraary,
Monday was the seventy-eighth anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria,
and the occasion was celebrated throughout the United Kingdom and the coloules
with the ringing of church bells and the
fring of salutes. The formal exercises
in London did not take place until Wednesday, the queen having expressly requested this postponement in order that she might gain an additional day's rest at Balmoral. In the remaining cities of Great Britain, however, patriotic exer-cises were held in the schools, and recep-tions and banquiets given under the aus-plees of the various municipal corporations. Countless messages of congratu tion have been received by her majesty from the heads of almost every govern-ment, as well as from the representatives at the court of St. James. Several of the members of the cabinet gave full-dress dinners and receptions in honor of the anniversary, and during the afternoon there were military parades throughout the kingdom, the near approach of the dia-mond jubiler festivities in no way serving to overshadow the brilliancy of the

SPAIN'S NEW INCOME.

events.

With Have Monopoly on Petroleum and Explosives.

The Spanish budget for the coming year shows the estimated receipts to be 882, 278,781 pesetas, and the expenditures shows the estimated receipts to be 882,-278,781. pesetas, and the expenditures 873,865,877 pesetas. It proposes the imposition of a provisional war surtax of 100 per cent on tribute, with the exception of those from landed property and interest on the redemption debt. It is also proposed to establish a 20 years' monopoly of the import, export, distillation and sale o petroleum. The Government will have the exclusive sale of powders and other explosives on which it is proand other explosives on which it is pro posed to base the financial operations nee essary to reshape the extraordinary

BANKER JOHNSON INDICTED.

Charged with Violating Nearly Every Section of the Law. The Federal grand jury at Indianapolis found nine indictments against John F. Johnson, late president of the State Na-tional Bank of Logansport, Ind. He is charged with violating practically every section of the national banking law, insection of the national banking law, in-cluding forgery. Fifteen counts in all-have been prepared. It is found that the directors of the bank cannot be indicted for stupidity and incompetence, which the Federal authorities indicate is the chief trouble with them.

Edmunds on Trusts.

At the dinner in Philadelphia given in honor of the former ambassador to Italy, Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Senator George I Edininds received a cordial welcome. He touched a responsive chord when he spoke on the hostility that is now prevalent to trusts. He declared that the hostility was all one-sided, inasmuch as it ignored the great labor trusts. This is what he said: "Somehody has said something in "Somebody has said something in the course of this evening on the subject of our economy, of the intensities of the concentration of various trusts, sugar, oil, tobacco and rope trusts. We find in the newspapers which print anything and ev-

erything anybody wants to say many things we don't say, lots of things abou these trusts. But have they got them all? Where is your plumbers' trust? Where is your plasterers' trust? Where is your carpenters' trust? Where is your every trust of labor and organization in every human industry that exists in the United numan industry that exists in the University of There came under my observa-tion in your city of Washington a touch-ing illustration a few years ago, I had occasion to employ a plumber to do a small piece of work for me, and, during the progress of the work, he asked me if I could not find a place for his son in one of the department. I asked him why of the departments. I asked him why he did not take his son into his own establishment and there teach him his trade. He said—I can hardly state it without emotion myself: 'Senator, I cannot do it.' I said. 'Why?' Why,' he said, 'the Plumbers' Union only allows two appres Flumbers' Union only allows two apprentices in the State from a certain district, and my son cannot get in.' I said, 'Why don't you teach him your own trade in your own shop?' and, gentlemen, the reply he made was this: 'Why, Senator, if I did, I could not get a job in this whole

city.' Is not that a trust which is wron Well, that runs through every trade." Five Wrecks in a Week.
Five wreeks occurred on the coast of
St. Pierre, N. S., last week. The most
important was the loss of the French ship

Sepot, bound to St. Pierre with genera merchandise from France. vessels were four large fishing schooners Stormy, thick weather caused the disasters. In all cases the crews were saved. Gomez Coming to See McKinley.

Philadelphia junta to the effect that Gen. Gomez will come to this country as "sec-retary of war pro tem." of the Cuban re-public to confer with President McKin-ley. Gen. Garcia will command at home. Cant. Romeyn in Luck.

Advices from Cuba were received by th

The President has remitted the sentence of dismissal imposed by court martial on Capt. Romeyn, Pifth Infantry, who, after a sensational trial, was convicted re cently of assault on Lieut. O'Brien, of the regiment, at Fort McPherson, Ga

With Assets of \$600,000. William Tarr, the well-known Ken-tucky farmer and distiller, assigned with assets of \$600,000. Tarr & Co. also as signed with assets of \$60,000. The fail the largest in the State in recen

Kites in the Weather Service. most significant development The most significant development in \$3.50 to \$5.50; weather forecasting for years, making it possible to forecast for a period of at east. 20c to 30c; onte sixteen hours longer than at present and more accurately, has been attained by the ern, 10c to 12c.

weather bureau, and soon will bear prac-tical fruit. "This is the result of experi ments with kites flown at distances o one to two miles above the surface of the earth, which have been quietly conducted in Washington for some weeks. Dall readings have been taken at this altitude, and the fact has been established that shifting of the wind occurs a mile above the earth's surface from twelve to sixteen hours before the same change of direction occurs on the surface. This is due to the same forces which operate to cause wind shifts to produce a storm, one condition being dependent on the other. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has taken great in terest in the experiments, which were made by Chief Moore of the weather bu reau, and his consultations with Prof. Moore have resulted in the formulation of a policy which will make weather pre-dictions more valuable in the future. The most imperfect part of weather forecasts now is the prediction as to rain or snow. Meteorologists for the last ten years have been impressed with the fact that future data as to storms must come from a knowledge of upper air conditions. The aeroplane investigations, it is announced, have reached that point where it can be safely stated that within six months the Government weather bureau, for the first time in the history of any meteorofirst time in the history of any meteor ogical service, can construct a telegraph synchronous chart based on air condition cover the conditions between the Alle ghenies and the Rockies at the outset This step probably will mark a new epoch in the weather forecasting problem.

TORRENT IN A TEXAS TOWN.

Over a Hundred Homes Swept Awa by a Rio Grande Flood.

At El Paso, Texas, the levee broke and the flood waters of the Rio Grande rushed the think of the text. like mad spirits through the city. The Texas and Pacific Railway, realizing that hundreds of families were being flooded from their homes, backed in a large num ber of empty freight cars for the accommodation of the homeless. Not fewer than 120 homes were swept away. The crash of the walls of houses as they crum. oled and fell was mingled with the crie of frightened women and children drive from their homes. Several hundred families are now housed in the freight cars

BAUER AND NOLD ARE FREE.

Anarchists Who Tried to Murder H C. Frick in 1892 Are Released. Henry Bauer and Carl Nold, the an archists who were accomplices of Alex ander Bergman in the attempted assassi nation of H. C. Prick during the Hom stead strike of 1892, were released from Riverside penitentiary Tuesday, after serving four years and three months of a five-year sentence, their terms having been reduced nine months by good be-"The men were given a royal re eption by the anarchists of Alleghen are arranging a picnic to celebrat

Power Supreme.

In the United States Supreme CourJustice Peckham handed down the opinton of the court in the case of L. E. Parsons, late district attorney for the northern district of Alanama, appeared the Court of Claims. The decision was adverse to Parsons' claim that he was entitled under section 709 of the revised statutes to hold his office for four years. ern district of Alabama, appealed from the Court of Claims. The decision was totwithstanding the President's o removal. Justice Peckham said that while the appointment was for four years, it night be terminated earlier at the discre-tion of the Presidents: The judgment of the Court of Claims was affirmed. The the Court of Claims was affirmed. The court affirmed the decision of the court below in the case of C. S. Wright of Pitts. burg. Pa., charged with a violation of th protion of the interstate commerce law probibiting discrimination. Wright grant-ed, rebates on beer to pay for drayance. This action was held to be in violation of the law. The court also decided two cases the law. The court also decided two cases, holding that the United States interstate commerce commission has no power to prescribe rates on railroads which they may control in the future. The cases were those of the commission against the Cincinnati and New Orleans Railroad Company and the Florida and Western

Bogne Milenge Books in Use. The Baltimore and Olio Railway Con oany has discovered a large amount o pany has discovered a large amount of bogus mileage in use on its lines. The operators seem to have secured the covers of exhausted mileage books and filled them with mileage slips which they have had printed in imitation of the regular

slins. Highway man in Indiana Three masked men held up J. B. Young R. H. Laird, C. M. Keller and R. G Payne, farmers, at Hamilton, Ind. Youn was rendered unconscious, and Payne was badly cut. The robbers were frightened away by an approaching buggy

Indicted for Marrying. William Donaldson and his wife of Carthe wishes of the groom's parents, have been indicted because they are first cousins, and because, consequently, their mar-riage was contrary to law.

Five Times as Much. The capital stock of the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri is to be increased from \$400,000 to \$2,000,000, five times

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 25c; cats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 10c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hurl, \$25 to \$70 per ton.

Tudianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.60 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; Chicago Cattle, common to prime

sheep, compon to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; whent, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs

\$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, \$9e to 91e; corn, No. 2, yellow, 22e to 23e; oats, No. 2 white, 19e to 20e; rye, No. 2, 83e to 35e. Cincinnati-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs,

10 20c; ryc, No. 2, 33c to 33c.
Clincinuati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; ryc, No. 2, 30c to 38c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 25c; ryc, 30c to 37c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; ryc, No. 2, 36c to 37c; clover seed, \$4.20 to \$4.30.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 3, 23c to 2ac; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 23c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 33c; ryc, No. 1, 35c to 37c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.25.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs,

Buffalo-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c

New York- Cattle, \$3'00 to \$5.50; hogs \$3.50 to \$4.50; sheep, \$5.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2 20c to 30c; onts, No. 2 white, 21c to 25c botter, creamery, 11c to 16c; cgzs, WestNEWS OF OUR STATE

TEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHI-GANDERS.

Welcome Ruling for Attorneys-Onc Pawanful State Kale Society Is Non Bankrupt and Forced to Abandon Its Work-Factory for Midland.

An Important Rule.

A rule which will save a great many at orneys a trip to Lansing to attend the Supreme Court has been adopted by that tribunal. It will take effect June 1, and is as follows: "Rule 55—Causes where the record fails to show that the amount involved, exclusive of costs, is more than \$500, and all motions, shall be submitted on briefs unless otherwise ordered by the court." This rule will have a far-reaching effect. Heretofore Tuesdays have ng enect. Heretofore Tuesdays have been devoted to motions, the entire day frequently being consumed by the oral arguments, and a score or more of out attorneys, are generally present. large number of cases presented do not involve property of the value of \$500, and

No State Fair This Year officers of the Michigan State Ag ricultural Society emerged from a secre meeting in Lansing Thursday with a dis-couraged appearance and announced that no fair will be held this year under the auspices of the society. Beyond that they had nothing to say, but there is reason to believe that no fair will perhaps ever be held by the society. Balikruptcy and despair stares, this once powerful association in the face. The days of agricultural fairs in Michigan are over. There is no money in them any more and the State Fair Society has found this out, after go-ing into debt deeper and deeper every year. It now has \$20,000 in debts, with othing but a glorious reputation to di vide among the creditors. value among the creditors. The society claims to have remaining an equity in the valuable fair grounds in Lansing, which is a perfect park, but it has been discov-ered that such equity is not marketable, as the Central Michigan Society, to whom the grounds originally belonged, claims to possess the grounds by virtue of a rever-sionary clause in its contract with the State society and has commenced proceed ings in the courts to regain control of the grounds. The creditors who were offered nine cents on the dollar for their claims against the State society are now kicking themselves for not accepting the offer, as

they will probably now get nothing." Boom for Midland. H. H. Dow has succeeded in making ar-rangements for locating a chemical plant at Midland for the manufacture of chloride of lime. Mr. Dow has been working on the project for some time, and has succeeded in interesting Cleveland capitalists, and the Dow Chemical Co. has been organized and incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, all paid in, with H. H. Dow president. This plant will need a large tract of land, as the buildings alone will occupy thirteen acres. They will employ about 100 men. Chloride of lime has not heavy manufactured compared by in this ride of lime. Mr. Dow has been working peen manufactured commercially in this country heretofore, and has all been im-ported from England and Germany. Mid-land feels elated over the location of the plant, as it means work for many who need it, and whose occupation went with the passing of the pine log.

Counterfeit Dotters, A fifteen-year-old hoy, named William Rickle, whose home is in West Bay City, was arrested at LaPearl's circus grounds for having four counterfeit silver dollars in his possession. He gave one of the bad pieces to a boy to pass on the ticket seller and this led to his detection. Rickle says that a man in Banks made the counter-feits and told him to pass them. The dol-lars are very poor imitations of the gen-

Peter Swanson, who was arrested at Muskegon charged with criminal assault

was discharged on examination, there being no proof against him.

Homer Loring of Newton, Mass., has been appointed receiver of the Union and Consolidated Street Railways of Saginaw. He is very young for the position-21 years old. He is a son of S. D. Lor a wealthy broker of Boston, Mass, represents the interests of the bonders. The bond as receiver is fixed at \$75,000.

sheriff, has taken possession under a chat tel mortgage of a stock of dry goods which e recently sold to Simon B. Lockwoo of Howell. He claims that he deems him-eelf-insecure. When Mr. Ismond sold the stock he accepted as the purchase price a farm near Howell and this chattel mortgage for \$3,600 for the balance.

A farmer in Michigan states that A larmer in Alchigan states that he reduces old newspapers to a pulp by soaking them in sour milk, and feeds the compound to a flock of hens, which are said to greatly relish the new dict. A hen is sometimes astonished by hatching out a family of ducks, but "canards" will be the regular result with the Michigan heirs, whose owner seems to have cultivated his magination with the new journalism,

William Milnes of Battle Creek went home and, it is alleged, found his son Jim, daughter Belle and an invited guest, Hank Oldfield, having a high old tim party out of the house, when they all set upon the old man and used him up so badly that a doctor had to be called to dress his wounds. They are now all un der arrest upon the charge of assault.

A sad accident occurred at Mancelona by which Norris Elliott was very badly injured. He was riding on the tender the engine of the Haudle Company ailroad when the tender jumped the rick. A heavy log came ahead, striking his left leg, smashing it to a jelly so that it had to be amputated below the knee, besides bruising him on the head and in other places. Hopes are entertained that he will recover.

-Albert Jackson of Port Huron was driv Ing into a barn with a lond of edgings, when he was caught between the wagon and the door jamb and badly squeezed. His right hip was fractured, and it is thought he also sustained serious Internal injuries.

At Saginaw, Edward Whitman, aged 26, an employe of the Linton Manufac 20, an employe of the Latton Manufac-turing Co., fell from a scaffold at the company's drill house while "pulling poles," striking on his head thirty-two feet below, breaking his neck and dying instantly. Deceased leaves a widow, but no children.

The Muskegon Street Railway Compan filed a trust leed or mortgage for \$25,000 to the Portland (Mc.) Trust Co. to secure a first loan of 5 per cent bonds, interes ayable semi-annually, principal in 1992 Walter Carmichael of Alpena was found in the woods near the Alpena and North ern Ballway, unconscious and covered with blood. He was taken to Rnit'sy Lake, where he revived sufficiently to state that he was thrown from a freight train and lay in the woods all night. It s reported that he was thrown off by nductor, but all train men deny having cen him on a train. There is no hope of is recovery. He is 20 clars of age and

his recovery.

Miss Mame Johnson, aged 19 years, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Johnson of Northville, died Friday. The young lady had been very ill for more than week, caused, it is said, by too much

bievele riding. The Port Huron Board of Estimate cut the annual budget submitted by the Common Council \$4,100, leaving the amount to be spread on the tax rolls \$120,100, being a rate of about \$2.10 on the \$100 valuation.

Ihling Brothers & Everard of Kalama zoo were awarded the contract for fur-nishing the State with flat; bond and ledger paper. The contract was let by the Board of State Auditors and will be n force for two years.

Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, who has just a sumed the pastorate of the First Congregational Church at Kalamazoo, was giv en a largely attended reception. He is ilso was present at the reception. Miss Ruth Moore died at Benton Har

for two weeks, but the purents tried to cure her by the faith treatment and would not allow a physician to administer medicine. This is the second case which has occurred there recently, and much indig-A mercantile firm in Flint had an at

torney seize a piano by writ of attachment from a poor woman who was about to leave the city, because she was mable to pay a small grocery bill. The musical instrument was replevined and the won an won in the law suit. The merchant paid the costs which amounted to \$212.50. At Boyne's Falls, H. Costillo, who re cently cleaued out a spring, claims to have found one end of hay wire, which lay in the water, to be of a bright nickel while the other was rusty and black the water having evidently galvanized the metal. To satisfy himself, he put an old, rusty fork in the spring. Two days later rusty fork in the spring. Two days late the fork was as bright and shiny as sil

ver.
Judge Buck of Kalamazoo sentenced : batch of criminals. James Martin goes to Jackson four year and six months for the Galesburg burglary, and his partner, Charles Tracy, gets three years and six months at Ionia. Zacharia Burnett goes to Jackson for one year and six months and Charles Burnett to Ionia for one year. They robbed the Lake View school build-ings. J. Foster Myers, who also stole some plunder there, gets three months in

Rose Sullivan of Detroit applied for decree of separation from Policeman Mi-chael Sullivan after about two rears of unhappy married life. The parties are Catholics and the complainant did not ask for a divorce on account of religious scru-ples. An absolute divorce was granted, however, which the Supreme Court has decided must stand, although Judge Moore, in a dissenting opinion demurs to the principle of giving the aggriceed per son a form of relief which is not asked. The Supreme Court Tuesday sustained

the constitutionality of act No. 152, of the public acts of 1895, which provides that when business is accumulated in any of the Circuit Courts of the State beyond the capacity of the judge of such circuit o properly dispose of it, the Governor man designate a judge of some other circuit to hold court temporarily. The court says that the law is fully authorized by secthat the law is thin authorized by section 11 of article 6 of the constitution, which provides that the judges of circuit courts may hold court for each other when required by-law.

Twelve years ago Harry Lewenberg, a lad of 16, left his home in the old country and came to America to make his fortune. The corresponded with his parents

tune. He corresponded with his parents for two years and then neglected it for a time. When he wrote again he found that his letter came back unanswered, his parents, too, having moved away and comto this country. After several attempts to ascertain where his parents were, he to ascertain where his parents were, he was informed that they were in Bay City. Lewenberg went to the city from Bridgeport, Conn., his home, and the reunion with his parents was a very happy

The heaviest pine land owners lower peninsula, aside from David Ward, are John Canfield and E. G. Filer of Manistee and D. A. Blodgett of Grand Manistee and D. A. Boogett of Grand Rapids. Their aggregate holdings are es-timated at \$20,000,000. In the upper pe-ninsula Theodore M. Davis. of Newport, R. I., holds 400,000 acres of the old canal grant, valued at \$15,000,000; J. M. Long grant, vanied in \$15,000,000; a.T. 1508; year of Marquette, 200,000 acres, \$5,000,000; Michigan Land and Iron Company, 404,000 acres, \$10,000,000; Dr. J. C. Ayer estate, 200,000 acres, \$3,500,000; Chicago and Northwestern, land grants, \$1,000,000. David Ward, in the lower perfectly acres to the control of ninsula, is said to have 400,000,000 feel of cork pine and 600,000,000 of hardwood

Nancy Stevens, 70 years of uge, was struck by a Inckson street ear and both legs below the knees badly crushed, one so badly it will have to be amputated. Mrs. Stevens is very deaf. Those who saw the accident state the motorman Mrs. Stevens, and to stop the car, and the only criticism made of the motorman is the dangerous high rate of speed the cars are allowed to run at that point. The accident is doubly sad. The old lady cared for her son, who has been in bed nine years with rheumatism, and also an inralid daughter, which makes up the household, received considerable attention from her. It is said the injuries, with a omplication of ailments, will prove fatal

The Hackley Park (assembly grounds at Lake Harbor, near Muskegon, were sold by Albert Dodge of Grand Rapids to Thomas Torkildsen of Chicago, the stated consideration being \$3,000. The deed was placed on record, and accord panying it was a quit claim from the Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T. of the Good Templars temple just outside the assem bly grounds, the consideration being \$1, 000. Immediately preceding this the was filed in the county clerk's office a declaration in a suit in ejectment by Edward R. Swett, recently of Obience, pro-prietor of the Lake Harbor resort hotel who claims to own the assembly ground by title from the Lake Harbor company He seeks to dispossess Mr. Dodge, makin him the defendant.

Ten residents of the northern portion of Inckson—County—were arraigned before justices on charges of violating the fish laws. On plea of guilty they were assess ed \$11.60 each. Deputy Game Warden Walkins is bound to enforce the laws ind more arrests, it is said, will follow. A company has been organized at Hills

dale for the purpose of manufacturing heating furnaces with a capital of \$50, 000. E. M. Washburn is president, S. H. Smith vice-president, Geo. N. Smith secre tary and treasurer. O. H. Armstrong of feledo, O., who was the originator of the enterprise, will be manager.

It was necessary to hold overflow services for the crowd which attended the funeral of Rev. Jabez Suashall, who was killed at Grand Rapids by running his bievele against a street car. The 13-year-old daughter of William Russell, who lives north and west of

Clare, was killed by a passenger train. The girl with a friend was walking down the track, and hearing the train coming, one got to each side of the track, and just before the train reached them Tillie cor cluded to cross to her friend. The train struck her before she got across, killin her instantly. The engineer was cleared from all blame. The company buried the

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House-Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch-Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

Representative McMillin Monday in

The Legislative Grind.

roduced in the House a resolution pro-lding for the consideration of a Senate resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents "from day to day until disposed of." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules. The resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the ellef of distressed American citizens in Cuba reached the White House at 12:20 Cuon reached the White House at 12:20 o'clock, just as soon as it could be sent up after being signed by both houses, while they were in open session. The President signed the resolution immediately. The conferees on the sundry. ivil appropriation bill have agreed. The nost important amendment to the bill was that revoking the order of President Cleveland of Feb. 22, 1897, setting apart 21,000,000 acres of lands as forest res-ervations. The appropriation for Pearl rvations. The appropriation for Pear astbor, Hawaii, is reduced to \$10,000 The Senate amendment for improving Salmon bay, Washington, is stricken out. The appropriation for a Government ex-hibit at the Omaha exposition is left at \$200,000, the \$75,000 increase of the Senate being stricken out. The amendment for investigation of sugar produc ment for investigation or sugar produc-tion remains in the bill. The appropria-tion for the improvement of the lower Mississippi River is increased to \$2,933, 333. The net reduction from the Sen-ate amendments is \$500,000. The Mobile bay improvement is made \$25,000, in-stead of \$40,000 inserted by the Senate. The total of the bill as agreed to is \$53, 622,651.

The debate on the tariff bill began in the Senate Tuesday with crowded galleries and a large attendance of Senators and the tariff leaders of the House, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Vest, and Mr. Cannon were the speakers. Early in the day Mr. Mallory, the new Senator from Florida, was sworn in and took his seat. Senato, Cullom introduced by request a bill to amend the interstate commerce law. The bill prescribes relations for pooling, rebill prescribes relations for pooling, re-quiring that pooling contracts shall not extend beyond five years and that they shall name the maximum and minimum rates to be charged, requiring the approval of the interstate commerce commission before the agreements can become ef-fective. The bill provides for a complete revision of the interstate commerce law. The House was not in session.

The Senate Wednesday resumed consideration of the tariff. Mr. Vest, opposition leader, moved a reduction in the duties upon boracic acid, and was defeated, 34 to 20. The debate was participated in by Senators Vest, Jones of Arkansas. Aldrich, Perkins, White, Caffery, Gray, and Stewart. Mr. White, a Democratic member of the Finance Committee, opposed Mr. Vest's amendment, urging that the California industry required the rate allowed by the committee. Seven paragraphs of the bill mittee. Seven paragraphs of the bill were considered during the day, the committee being sustained in each instance. The resolution was agreed to authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to employ any suitable thin to form suitable ship in forwarding relief supplies to India. The House was not in ses

fore the House Thursday. A motion to refer to committee, none of which are yet appointed, was declared by Speaker yet appointed, was declared by Speaker Reed to be out of order. Mr. Lewis ap-peated from the ruling, and the appeal was tabled—91 to 57. Adjourned. The Senate made good progress on the tariff bill, disposing of ten pages. Several votes were taken, the Finance Committee being sustained in each case by majorities varying from six to fifteen. The drug schedule was under discussion and the debate was largely ecchnical. Before the depate was largely technical. port on the sundry civil bill was agreed to, including the provision suspending until March 1 next the executive order cre ating extensive forest reserves.

After a long period of silence Senator Tillman of South Carolina startled the Senate Friday by a speech no less dra-matic in its delivery than sensational in its allegations. He declared the public statements that Senators were speculating in sugar stocks, pending the ment of the sugar tariff schedule. getting to be so persistent and forceful that it was a national scandal. He pre-ceded his speech by presenting a resoluthat n was ceded his speech by presenting a special tion for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to investigate the charges. The Senate then took up the the charges. The Senate then took up the tariff bill. The House did nothing. The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds agreed to report favorably the bills for public buildings at Baltimore Md., to cost \$1,500,000; Durham, N. C., \$125,000; McKeesport, Pa., \$200,000; Washington, Pa., \$75,000; Wilkesbarre, Pa., \$223,000; Butte City, Mont., \$300,000, and Abordeen, S. D., \$100,000.



Why not place a heavy tariff duty on pink-teas?--Chicago Times-Herald. It will be very discourteous to Gen. Miles if Europe will not get up a war for his diversion.—Pittsburg Times.

There appears to be grave doubt as to what game the powers are really playing and who is "it."—Chicago Tribune. The Senate committee having taken th hide off the Dingley bill has evened things up by putting hides on.—Portland Eastern

Mayor Harrison is modifying Chicago's civil service regulations. The modifica-tion is executed with an ax.—Washington Post. The endden closing up of the Gree

Turkish war was hardly courteous to Gen.
Miles, who was on his way to give the
combatants some points.—Buffalo Comnercial. It is to be hoped that the prospective increase of the tax on beer will not result in any such rush to load up as has, been seen in other directions.—Houston Daily Post.

If Turkey can extract a war indemnity from Greece it will be a greater feat than Herrmann's trick of taking gold pieces ut of bard-boiled eggs .- Cincinnati Com

mercial Tribune.
Since the wrecking of that Chicago bank and the calling of an extra session of the New Jersey Legislature there is no telling just what the typewriters will do next.—New York Journal.

The two Jowa men who imbibed empalming fluid under the impression that it vas whisky have at least the satisfaction of knowing that they got a "stiff" drink for their pains, -St. Louis Republic.

The talk about sending food supplies to emericans in Cuba is ratecesting, but it vill strike most people that when it is ecosomy to take such a step the time has ome for that "was as stop. Springfield COOL FOR THE CROPS.

Farmers in the Lake Region and Central Valleys Complain.
Reports from the several climate and crop sections say that last week was gen-

rally favorable for farm work, but cook bring involute for the States of the central valleys, lake regions and middle Atlantic coast have proved unfavorable for lantic coast have proved unfavorable for some crops, while the need of rain is beginning to be felt in the middle Missis-sippl and lower Missouri valleys and in the south Atlantic States. In Indiana and Ohie, where corn planting has been much retarded, rapid progress in planting has been made during the week. Planting is well advanced in Michigan, and continues in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dukota. Cultivation has begun in southern Hilmois, Iowa and Nebraska, where itanting is practically completed. Considerable replanting is necessary in Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky Nebraska, Alissouri, Illinois, Kentucky and pertions of Kansas, owing to poor stands. The promising condition of winter wheat previously reported in the middle Atlantic States and Tennessee continues, but in Kentucky the outlook is less favorable than in the previous week. In Kansas the crop is much improved. Complaints, of chinch bugs are reported from Missouri and in Illinois the crop is unim-Missouri and in Illinois the crop is unim proved and some fields are still being plowed up for corn. Spring wheat has made favorable progress in Iowa, Wis-consin, Minnesota and South Dakota. State reports follow:

State reports follow:

Illinois—The temperature averaged from normal.in-extreme-south to about 3 degrees above in central counties, and rainfall from a sprinkle in southwest to more than an inch of rain in northwest. The week was generally favorable for work and much was done; corn is mostly planted and early fields are up, with good stand; cultivation has begin in southern counties. Outs string wheat regrowing slowly, and some are still plowing up small grain to plant corn; chinch bugs are numerous. Gardeus and potatoes did fairly well.

are numerous. Gardeus and potatoes during well.

Wisconsin-Liberal rains in all parts of State except southern counties. Prosis on Friday and Saturday mornings did some damage to fruit. Corn planting retarded by rains. Onts, spring wheat and rye doing well. Warm weather needed.

Michigan-Most of week favorable for field, work, although considerable low and clay ground is too wet for plowing. Outs seeding nearly finished; corn and potato planting well advanced. Outs growing slowly, but winter wheat, rye, meadows and new clover doing very well. In southern counties iye is heading and some corn up. Frosts did very little damage.

heading and some corn-up. Frosts did very little dimage.

Ittle dimage warm days but cool nights; mins less frequent favorable to growing crops. Corn planting progressing thirdly; wheat the control of the corn, but all other cortexts expectally wheat corn, but all other corrects expectably wheat corn, but all other corrects expectably wheat made good growth. Corn planting retarded somewhat by rain, but is nearing completion. Grass, meadows and pastures flourishing. Fruit and berry prospect remains generally good.

somewhat by rain, but is nearing completion. Grass, needows and pastures flourishing. Fruit and berry prospect remains generally good.

Nebraska — Very favorable week. Corn planting well advanced in northern and about completed in southern counties. Early planted corn coming up; general complaint of thin stand, and considerable replanting will be necessary. Cultivation of corn commenced in southern counties.

Jown—Corn planting nearly completed and cultivation begun in early planted fields. Usual amount of replanting necessitated by defective seed and worms. Wheat, oats and grass thrifty except in southern districts, where rains are needed to soften surface.

South Dakota—Fair to copions showers in most counties greatly benefited all vegetation, especially late-sown grain, but scattered localities still need rain. Heavy frost one night in some central and northern counties, but damage not known.

Missopri—Weather generally dry except control of the control of the counties of the control of the counties in others stand good and crop doing well; planting about completed wheat heading in north. Much complaint of chinch bugs. Grasses, potatoes and small fruits generally good. Oats fair.

SAYS IT WILL HELP FARMERS.

New York Man Has an Original Financial Plan.
Mr. John R. Dos Passos of New York
will ask Congress to give its sanction to a
plan which, he thinks, will put an end to the discontent in the agricultural regions of the South and West. He intends to secure the introduction of a bill charter-ing the Loan and Mortgage Company of the United States, modelled after the Credit Foncier of France and similar institutions which have been tried with suc-cess in other European countries. Mr. Dos Passos; after three months of work, has just completed the measure containing the

Mr. Dos Passos explained that the purose of the company was to enable farmers to borrow money at low rates of interest. It is proposed to establish the company under a special capital of \$100,000,000, in shares of \$10 each. If possible, the whole amount will be sold in such a manner that no one person shall hold more than \$1,000. The Government shall have the right to appoint its president and two directors and an auditor, who shall make monthly reports.

The company will be authorized to make

loans on improved real estate and agricultural staples, not exceeding fifty per cent of the value, determined by apprais-ers, for terms not exceeding fifteen years, repayable in full at the end of that time, or for periods of from fifteen to seventy-five including principal and interest. The rate of interest on long term loans will be 5.50 per cent, which will wipe out the debt at muturity in the case of seventy-five year loans. The actual interest pay-

five year loans. The actual interest payment is 4.65 per cent.

The company shall have power to issue \$2,000,000,000 in 3.65 per cent bonds, in denominations as low as \$10. These may be issued to borrowers in lieu of money, and are expected to circulate as freely as money. A reserve fund of \$25,000,000 shall be retained. The company shall have nower to do a grapfield backing and have power to do a general banking and-frust business, to own and operate ware-houses and grain elevators. Mr. Dos Pas-sos thinks that the effect of these powers would be to supply needed currency ennance and fix values and encourage thrift.

LONDON'S BIG BILL.

Its Municipal Expenditures, Yearly Its Municipal Expenditures Yearly
Aggregate \$80,000,000,
The municipal expenditures of London,
the largest city in the world, amount to
about \$80,000,000 yearly, thus divided.

roughly, among the various items: Water service, \$10,000,000; police department, \$10,000,000; public charities, \$12,500,000; schools, \$10,000,000; health department, \$3,500,000; fire department, \$1,000,000; department of streets, \$10,000,000; gas, \$3,000,000; interest on nunicipal debt, \$5,000,000, and miscellaneous expenses, the balance, \$15,000,000.

Paris, with about one-half the total

opulation of the city of London, spends a year \$75,000,000, or considerably n a year \$15,000,000, or considerably nore per capita. The question has been sked how the expenses of the Greater Yew York are likely to compare with those of London and Paris. The present population of London is, roughly, 5,500,000, and the nopulation of the Greater New York is, roughly, 3,300,000, the relation of the two cities to each other in respect to population being as five to three. The population of Paris is 2,500,000.

News of Minor Note.

The plumbers, strike at Chicago has been settled by an arbitration committee. Almost daily new wells are being open-

The sugar industry in Argentine is threatened with a severe crisis, owing to over production.

Dr. John P. Alwaior, the last survey ing member of the class of 1864 of Yale College, died at his home is Pough-keepste, N. Y. Calls on Congress to Relieve Those Who Are Homeless and Destitute-Bill Opposed in the House by Democratic Leader.

Capital City Chat.

Special Washington correspondence:
President McKinley's message on the Cuban question shows that he has a re sponsive heart for those who suffer and especially if they are American citizens. The knowledge that citizens of this country were suffering and in want of food and shelter brought instantly from him a message recon mending an appropriation for their penefit. It is understood that the Pres ident is only awaiting for more detailed information from special representa tives whom he has sent to Cuba before taking equally vigorous action in re gard to other matters there. When it is remembered that the first three weeks of McKinley's administration witness ed the release of practically all the Americans who were in Cuban on the 4th day of March, and that his action for the relief of those who were suffering for want of food was equally prompt, the contrast between his actions and those of President Cleveland is strongly marked. When it is remembered also that the objection of a Democratic "leader" prevented the prompt passage of the relief bill in the House the contrast between Republican and Democratic methods is still more sharp ly outlined.

Ex-Senator Dubois, who has gone back to Idaho to herd cattle, assures the dear public, in taking his depar ture, that he will be at the front again with free silver in 1900. The fact that Peru, Japan and Russia have all gone to the gold standard since the campaign of 1896, in which Mr. Dubois and his co-laborers were vainly shouting for the free coinage of silver in the United States, coupled with the further fact that half a dozen other countries have adopted the gold standard during the past two years, does not supply a very favorable outlook for those who are proposing to make the free coin of silver an issue of 1900. If the gold standard continues to make headway with the nations of the earth as it has done in the past few months Mr Dubois and his associates will find themselves entirely alone in their advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver when they attempt to carry out their promise of bringing it forward in 1900.

Increased Gold Product. The gold production continues to in crease both in the regions where mines were in operation last year and through the development of new gold fields. Mr. Otls S. Gage, formerly of Washington, D. C., who has spent the past two years in Ecuador, reports the gold fields of that country "surpassing in richness and extent the famous mines of South Africa." Reports from Mexico represent that new and very rich gold fields are being developed there, advices from Texas indicate that gold nines are being developed in the Wich ita Mountains, while the new process which are now being followed in the mines of Georgia and North Carolina are making gold mining in that section extremely profitable. Present indica-tions are that the gold production of 1897 will exceed that of 1896, which was the largest in any year in the history of the world. abandonment of the silver

standard proves to be of the most radical type. Detailed statements of her action on this subject which have reached Washington show that no only does she make gold the standard of value, but the act goes so far as to prohibit the importation of silver coin. Even the product of her own mints which have gone out of the country cannot be returned except at one port. where it must be melted into bars

The assertions of the silver orators of the last campaign read curiously now. For instance, that one in which they insisted that farm products and silver kept pace in rise and full is especially amusing in view of the fact that farm products have steadily risen in value in the past eight months, while silver has gone in the other direction. Silver has in the last few weeks reached the lowest point in its history while wheat in that same time has reached a selling price double that which existed at the very time that these arguments were being most vigorously pre sented.

About the Tariff Bill.
One million barrels of American flour

vent to Asia last year. This show that a new field for American farm products is being opened, and with the opportunities for reciprocity which the proposed duty on tea will offer, the for our farm products in that part of the world will be greatly in-A good evidence of the growth of the protective sentiment in the South is found in the presence at ashington this week of a delegation from several of the Southern States urging that the protective clause of the Dingley bill on rice be inalntained, and the lower rates named by the amend ment of the Senate committee rejected That the pending tariff bill is especially-satisfactory to the farmer is shown by the closing sentence of an article in the Minneapolis Tribune whose editors have especial facilitie for testing the sentiment of the agricultural classes of the country. The sentence in question says: "There is one thing certain; the Western farmers will not have any cause to comolain that the bill was constructed in the interests of Eastern manufacturers and capitalists as opposed to their own; it is the most favorable tariff bill to the farmers ever framed." Notwithstanding these things, Prof. Wilson is still drawing salary from the New York Herald in payment for his criticism of the Dingley bill. His articles, how ever, have failed to explain why his tariff law produced a defleit of fifty million dollars a year.

A. B. CARSON.

Congressman Arnold's Opinion. The Republican party stands com mitted to the protection of American labor, and will not follow England's free trade policy which is protected at the mouth of the cannon. England has ever been a robber; she opens foreign

UNDER ABSOLUTE FREE TRADE.



force. Might is night with her, and reform" in 1802, and they will tell you

weaker peoples have, often been required to yield territory to her because of her brute force. It is high time a halt were called. Let us have no more legislation in her interest, such as the Wilson-Gorman bill.-Hon. Wm. C. Arnold, M. C., of Pennsylvania.

Policy and Platform.

The following paragraphs from the Republican platform of 1806 are pertly clear and indicate what may be expected of Congress in proposed tariff

legislation:
"We renew and emphasize our alle giance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity.

"We favor restoring the American polley of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Amertenns-may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce."

We recognize the great difficulty in preparing a tariff bill which may be applicable to all sections of the country and to all industrial interests, but e believe that the duty of Congress is First. To pass such an act as will restore prosperity. Second. Such an act as will produce

sufficient revenue for the needs of the Government, economically adminis tered.

The members of the Senate Financ Committee and of the Ways and Means Committee of the present Congress deserve, and will receive, the thanks of the nation for their pains: taking efforts and arduous labors in the preparation of the tariff bill. We have no desire to criticise any section of either the House bill or the Senate bill, but-we feel that, in the consideration of schedules and the annoying details of the same, the principles unlying a protective tariff and the structions of the platform indersed by the people of the United States have not been followed in their entirety

We believe it to be the duty of Con gress to pass a law upon the following

"First, That import duties shall be placed upon all competitive articles equal to the difference in the cost of production between this and competing countries, thus protecting American labor and adequately securing American industrial products against

the competition of foreign labor. "Second. That discriminating duties in favor of goods brought here in Amer ican bottoms-the principles of which are enunciated in the Elkins bill-shall be made a portion of the proposed tar

"Third. If a bill framed upon the lines indicated above will not produce the revenue needed, a low revenue tariff should be placed upon all goods now upon the free list or what is generally known as the non-competitive list."

ill American industries and secure ample revenue, thus carrying out the ledge of the Republican party to renew prosperity. This bill should be frawn upon national lines, not local; it should be drawn on lines representing all industries, not individual industries; it should be drawn upon lines which will carry out the pledge of the party of protection.

California Gold Production.

The marked increase of mining interest in California which has been noted during the past year had the practical result of adding \$1,847,245.01 to the output of gold. In 1895, according to the figures of Charles G. Yale, the state tistician of the Mint, the auriferous vield of this State was \$15,334,317.69. It has now been increased to \$17,004, 026,30. In 1894 the output was \$12,540, 606; in 1893, \$11,172,036; in 1891, \$10, 445,488; in 1890, \$9.896,851. In seven years, therefore, production has nearly loubled, bringing the sum total very close to the point reached in 1870, when the Mint returns of California gold were \$18,682,972.

This revival of prosperity is in large degree due to the discovery of new and conomical methods of ore reduction in 1870 no rock which assayed less than \$10 per ton was believed to be worth taking to the mill. Now \$3 rock at points where power is cheap yields profit. Could some even moderate discoveries of rich ore be made—a thing that is always possible—the use of the electric and evanide processes would once more raise gold reduction here to the bonanza figures, San Francisco

They Have Nerve

Free-traders may not be in the United States as in England, but they excel their British brethren in depth of conviction. Our free-traders do not permit their serenity to be ruf-fied by a doubt that protection is a vicious policy, robbery of the masses for the curichment of the classes, and that it must inevitably be inlinical to national prosperity. Show them how grandly the country progressed under markets by extending her commerce, the policy of protection from the close and holds those markets by physical of the war until the triumph of "tariff"

that it was not through the beneficent influence, but in spite of the baneful effects of protection that the nation made such strides in the developmen of the untional resources, in the bulk struction of railways, in the settlement of the West, in the payment of the war debt, and in all the incidents and ele ments of national greatness.-Wash ington Post.

Our Flooded Markets. The Bureau of Statistics has published the figures of our foreign trade for the months of April in 1806 and 1807, and the figures show how our markets are being flooded with foreign production. For the first time in months the excess of imports of merchandise is noted. It had been estimated that the imports for the month would be about \$70,000,000. Instead it is found that the imports of merchandise for April, 1897, reached the enormous figure of \$101.305,131, as against \$58.649, 579 for the corresponding month last year, the excess of imports for the month being \$23,579,431. .

The followi	ng are the fig	ures:
Exposts— Domestic Foreign		1897. \$76,176,997 1,548,703
Total	\$71,091,747	\$77,725,700
Free of duty Dutiable		50,9 13 ,135 50,39 1 ,996
Total.;	\$58,649,579	\$101,305.131
Excess of exp.		823,570,431

The figures for the ten months ending April, 1897, as compared with the corresponding period in 1896 are as fol lows, and are very impressive: Exports— 1896, 1897, Domestic . . . \$733,684,549 \$883,903,31.

Foreign , , 15,648,255 16,080,649 Total.....\$749,332,804 \$899,983,968 linports— Free of duty . . 319,838,830 - 304,100,037 Dutinble . : 346,461,245

Total. \$666,300,075 | \$600,181,969 Excess of exp. \$83,032,729 \$209,811,904 -Albany Journal.

On Revenue Tariffs,
"A revenue tariff will do nothing but
raise revenue," said President McKinley in 1891. Since that time we have made acquaintance with a "revenue tariff" which will not raise even revenue-which has not raised anything but the amount of the national debt The large importations from which rev enue was to come, according to the promises of the free-traders, have not been possible when the people have been in idleness, and therefore without money to buy them. We have learned from the Wilson-Gorman bill what the McKinley bill should have taught us, that even our imports will be greater in amount under a protective tariff, because the people will be at work and so will have money with which to buy imported as well as domestic products. nown as the non-competitive list." all wealth, is labor; and a protective A protective taxiff bill upon this basis tarlff secures to the American people would provide adequate protection to an opportunity and a demand for labor.

A Fluctuating Standard.
According to a special dispatch from the City of Mexico to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the continued fall in the price of silver is affecting different classes in that republic in different ways. In the first place, it is causing consternation among the communical classes that deal in merchandise imported from abroad, by causing alarming fluctuations in exchange and playing havoc with them in the pricing of their goods.

Don't Dodge the Question A very brief amendment to the Omg-ley bill will provide protection for American shin in the foreign trade in the manner pledged by the Republican party, whose representatives have charge of that bill. Republicans ought not to dodge this pledge, nor defer ita redemption until another time.

What Labor Needs. Labor is not worrying about aver ages and percentages. It is only a few cranky free trade editors that are fuzzling their brains over such stuff . What labor needs is the chance to work.



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character -Wholesome Food for Thought-Studying the Scriptural Lesson In telligently and Profitably.

Lesson for June 6, Golden Text.—"Reep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile."—Ps. 84: 13. The subject of this lesson is Sins of the

Tongue-James 3: 1-13. A more prac-Atical passage it would be hard to find. It is nevertheless not mere ethics, or pro-verbial philosophy, for the warning against sins of the tongue is grounded on duty to God. The lesson would apply to anybody, but with peculiar force to one who professes to be serving Christ, and to have submitted oneself to his control. Soberness and self-restraint in speech were commended especially by the Greeks. White the heroes of Homer let their tongues run mway with them, and made violant and insulting speeches to their best friends on slight provocation, the Greeks of later times deemed such excess to be disgraceful. Poets and philosophers of the fifth century, B. C., th olden age of Greece, proclaim the praises of the man who keeps his word under con trol and is known as a man of action rath er than of words. Boasting and calumn were discredited. But the Jews an Ohristians of the first century A. D. were were extravagant of speech, as any one may see by reading their Talmud. They were profane, in their own fashion, swearing strange oaths like those which Jesus rebuked in Matt. 5: 33-37. All orientals think it necessary to fortify their words by some form of oath. The Arabs, fol-lowing the practice of the Koran, swear by almost every conceivable thing in any way connected with the prophet, or with the sacred places of their religion. Further, Eastern peoples are not by nature truthful. They will go out of their way to tell a lie, just from force of habit. This infirmity is found even in the Far East, in some missionary countries, and does not at once disappear with conversion to Christianity. James knew what he was writing about, therefore, and his admonitious were aimed at a mark.

Explanatory.

"Be not many masters": the revised ver-sion has "teachers," which is the modern word for the now ambiguous "masters," The thought of course is plain; do not all of you set yourselves up as teachers of your brethren, for a good many of you are not qualified for that position and will get into trouble.

get into trouble.

"For in many things we offend all": this translation obscures the sense. Offend is obsolete, and "all" is the subject, not the object, of the verb. The verse should read, "For in many things we all stumble."—"The same is a perfect man": he is not perfect in our sense of the word, but symmetrical, well-balanced, self-controlled. If he can control his tongue, that shows he is master of his whole self.

whole self.

The horse is guided by the bit and the ship by the rudder. It is of course not perfectly correct to say that a man is guided by his tongue, that is, by his words. The guiding power is rather the will within, expressing the character of the man, and that finds outward expression in speech. But the point is sufficiently plain that James makes—the contrast between the little bit or rudder, and the great things they control, whose progress and direction they indicate.

direction they indicate.

"Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth": this also fails to convey the meaning to a modern reader. The word "matter" is commonly understood to mean an affair, a controversy, where as it is here used in its physical sense, and means wood or fuel. The revised version reads, "how much wood is kindled by how small a fire." Of course the sense is not materially changed. Here again the new yersion has a smoother rendering: "And the tongue is a fire; the world of iniquity among our members is the tongue, which defileth the whole body, and setteth on fre the wheel of nature, and is set on fire by hell." On the rather obscure figure of speech, "setteth on fire the course of nature," the Cambridge Bible says: "The best interpretation seems to be that which sees in the phrase a figure for the whole of life from birth; the wheel which then begins to roll on its course, and con-tinues rolling until death. What is meant, if we adopt this view, is that from the be ginning of life to its close, the tongue is an ever present inflammatory element of evil. It is possible that there may be a reference to the potter's wheel, as in Jer. The foundation of all prosperity, as of 18:3. On this view, the tongue would be represented as the flame, that by its un-tempered heat mars the vessel in the hands of the potter."

"Therewith bless we God . . . therewith curse we men": some have thought that James means some of us bless, others of us curse. It seems more natural to suppose that the contrast is more striking; that James says the same tongue, even the tongue of one who calls himself a disciple of Christ, is often found blessing God and cursing men. That is indeed an anomalous and irrational state of things, but that is just the point James makes. "A good conversation": that is, a good life. The word as her used does not refer to speech but to character and conduct. Teaching Hints

The sin of garrulity is not the least of those which cause disorder and strife in the world and even among Christians.

Most people talk too much—that is, too
much about the wrong sort of things. This
is true in the home, in the prayer meeting, in church We are apt to attempt to onceal poverty of thought by a profu-sion of words; to hide a lack of real spir-itual experience under a well-turned sen-tence. The more pronounced sins of the tongue such as lying and beasting and profanity are not so common among the class of people who will study this lesson, except among boys' classes in mission schools or children of that sort. But every pupil needs to be taught this simple, fundamental lesson; that as the turning of the bit or of the rudder ever so little to right or left shows how the horse or boat is going, so the apparently triding "idle words," the little mean things that children like to say, are noted by God and re displeasing to him.

Sins of the tongue are nearly all the outgrowth of selfishness. The sin of merey talking too much about oneself, of oasting, of setting oneself up as a judge of others, is more lightly esteemed than it deserves. It is contrary to the example and precept of Christ, and though sadly common among his professed disciples, s none the less wrong and harmful, pre g harmony, breaking up friend making Christianity a mockery be Next Lesson-"Paul's Advice to Timo

thy."-2 Tim. 1: 1-7; 3: 14-17. Toil.

Humble, honest work is the grandes thing under the stars, and just as sure is gravity swings the planets or water uns down bill, so sure is it a sin and a shame for a man to get something for nothing, or to seek to live without toll in this world.—Rev. J. W. Malcom. TYPES IN TURKEY'S ARMY AND NAVY.



HE Turk is a born soldier, and is reared with the ideas and training of a soldier. He is not a tradesman, a banker, nor a lawyer; he cares nothing about these things. He is taught that he is to be a soldier and looks forward being killed or wounded in battle as the sure passport to the Moslem paradisc where eighty houris are to await his coming and be assigned to do his bidding. His religion teaches him that no matter what his record on earth has been, death or wounds in battle entitle him to this paradise. Do you think he is going to run away from danger? On the contrary, he courts it. That is what he is after. The English and French never gave the Turk credit for the part he played in the Orimean war. If there was an assaulting column to be made up, or any extra hazardous task to be undertaken, it usually fell to the lot of the Turkish

FREAK OF THE FLOOD.

Made a Railroad Suspension Bridge in Obio.

C. Steelster

cent flood in Ohio was in washing away all the supports of a heavy railroad bridge, and leaving the bridge itself. practically unharmed, suspended in midair. A pier was thus transformed nto a suspension bridge in a night.

This bridge spanned the Muskingum River, near Clarkesville, Ohio, on the incinnati & Muskingum Railroad. The structure was what is known as a two-span truss bridge. Each span was 75 feet long. When the country all EXECUTION BY ASPHYXIATION. bout was under water, the stood hard and fast, for it had been strengthened to as great an extent as possible by stone plers and heavy foundations of mixed rock and earth Finally one night the watchmen locat ed at either end of the bridge heard a crash and a roar and the bridge moved very perceptibly. It did not seem to tilt, but rather sagged, and as the night was stormy and a hard wind blowing the railroad men made no effort to investigate until daylight came to their assistance.

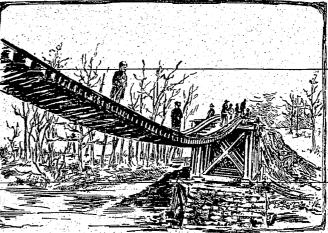
When they did finally look the bridge

rail, just as a trolley pole follows an overhead wire. Inside of this iron shoe a copper wire carries the power to the One of the strange freaks of the reent flood in Ohlo was in washing away

The current used is of 600 volts, 100
more than in the overhead trolley system, and, although the third rail, which carries the current, is exposed, a shock cannot be gotten from it without touch ing the third rail and on of the running ralls at the same time. Even then it would not be fatal. The company has fenced in all the stations and posted danger notices along the tracks to warn pedestrians and workmen.

Illuminating Gas as a Means of Dis-posing of Criminals.

There is some talk in France of abolishing the guillotine and of substituting for it some other mode of capital punishment. At first it was thought that the verdict would be given in favor of death by electrocution, but French scientists do not seem to favor this method, claiming that as a destructive agent illuminating gas is far more swift, sure and painless than electricity, and for other reasons also is more desirable. Indeed, the opinion of



THE FLOODS MADE THIS A SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

startling. All the supports to the bridge ad been swept away for 132 feet. Despite this the railroad remained intact. What was more, they held the ties and the stringers in place. In fact, the whole roadbed of the structure seemed as solid as before the flood, except that, of course, it sagged down owing to the "slack" resulting from the giving way of the supports.

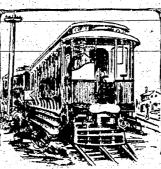
TO SUPERSEDE STEAM.

lew England Railroad Establishes

the Superiority of Electricity. The supplanting of the steam locomo tive by electricity has begun. The test was made recently on the Hew York, it is probable that they would suffer at New Haven and Hartford Rallroad he least for some seconds; death would when a heavy train was hauled over ten miles in 13½ minutes with less joit-ing than attends ordinary steam rail-road journeying. Furthermore, this course, be a certain amount of suffer-mons, a big carting in colors. neans a big saving in fuel, as it requires only half as much coal to make forty-five miles by electricity as would

be necessary if steam were employed.

The new appliance which will revoluionize railroading has been experinented with for three years. hegun on the Nantasket Beach Road, which was selected because it was not believed that electricity was practicable on any road of any great length, owing to the waste of the current in



TRAIN DRAWN BY NEW MOTOR.

transmission, which would necessitat lower houses every few miles. But af er many experiments the New York, New Haven and Hartford electricians discovered that by a heavy rail, that looks like a capital "A" flattened down, and laid on blocks of wood, the electrical current could be transmitted without any appreciable loss of power, and nt one-fifth the cost of a trolley line. It was this discovery that caused the New Haven Road to spend so much money on the third rail system from Berlin to Hartford. The third rails are laid between the

running rails, and are banded together and connected by copper wires. They ire not fastened to the ties, but are laid on blocks of wood. The running rails are used to carry back the return urrent. The trolley block consists o a flat cast iron shoe, 12x4 inches, and weighing twenty pounds. This shoe is a physiological oddity, his eyes being run along in the flat top of the third flated immovably in their sockets.

over the scene that greeted them was French scientists seems to be that the easiest way to get rid of condemned criminals is to asphyxiate them by means of illuminating gas. M. Berthe lot, than whom no one in France is better qualified to speak on the subject, is strongly in favor of this mode of capital punishment.

"There is no scientific objection to the use of illuminating gas for this purpose," he says. "Here in Paris dogs are regularly asphyxiated by means of gas. The animals are placed in a box, which is connected with a gas pipe, gas is turned on. As for criminals who might be asphyxiated in this fashion, contractions spasms, and, in consecourse, he a certain amount of suffering. As for illuminating gas, it contains a slight proportion of oxide of carbon, and this latter element duces asphyxia almost immediately. Therefore by means of such gas we could obtain results that would be absolutely mathematical, and our condemned criminals could be put out of the world after a very brief struggle against death."

That there would be strong opposi tion to any change in the French law regarding executions is certain Among the bitterest opponents would be the small storekeepers and others who reside near the Place de la Ro mostly by renting their windows to per sons anxious to see executions. More over, the guillotine is, in a sense, one of the national institutions in France, and thousands of patriotic there are Frenchmen who cannot be persuaded that it is not the best death-dealing instrument in the world.

Two white-haired old women sitting together in a Lake street ele vated train the other afternoon and discussing their grown-up children says a Chicago paper. The sor of one of the two passengers, a dignified look ing man, sat a few seats in front of

Began Life on a Small Canital.

them reading a newspaper.
"Now, there is William," said the mother, nodding in the direction of the man with the paper. "See how well be worth \$300,000 already, and expects to double it if he lives fifteen years longer.'

"Yes," said the other old lady, "and he began life in a very small way, didn't he?"

"Well, I should say he did," was the answer. "He only weighed six pounds and John and I never thought would raise him." The old lady never understood why the passengers smiled when they heard her words.

The owl's wise look is the result o

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

These bills passed the House Monday: These bills passed the Rouse stonardy: To punish attempts to wreck trains by life imprisonment; to compel telegraph companies to exchange messages, with other lines at intersecting points nearest sender of message; prohibiting females from being employed as barmaids. In the Senate these bills passed: To require township boards to make and publish an-nually itemized statements of the condition of finances; permitting villages to ing per diem of railroad crossing board at \$5: repealing obsolete statutes; to author-ize sale of land by State Board of Agri-culture and purchase of other land; for the specific taxation of gross earnings of express companies at 2 per cent; amend-ing law relative to liens upon real pxop-erty; amending divorce law relative to support and maintenance of minor children.

The fight over the Merriman bill which was expected in the House Tuesday gave way to what ended in a most harmonious session. The Governor had put his minimum at an increase of \$1,000,000. A careful canvass of the situation, however, revealed that nothing better than the increase of \$205,000 provided by the the increase of \$205,000 provided by the conference committee's report could be hoped for from this Legislature, so it was decided to accept that amount and renew the attack on the railroads before the next Legislature. This advice was given by Col. Atkinson, the chief Pingree lieutenant, early in the afternoon's session. It was readily accepted by all of the Governor's adherents and the conference report was adopted with a rush-Under it the revenue of the State from this source next year will be \$945,000, as compared with \$740,000 this year. The Senate Committee on State Affairs has made a favorable report on a bill restoring capital punishment, and both houses have passed the Perry bill, which makes a sweping reduction in the number of State reports and other documents to be state reports and other documents to be nublished annually.

Gov. Pingree sent a special message to the Legislature Wednesday afternoon rec-ommending that the session be extended ommending that the session be extensive at least a fortnight, saying the additional expense would be insignificant compared with the advantage of having pending bills properly considered. The measures mentioned by the Governor, with the exception of the appropriation bills, were hung up in committees. They require corporations paying a specific tax to adopt a uniform system of bookkeeping, to be presented by the State, require railroad companies to sell interchangeable mileage, and 500-mile books for \$10; and include anti-trust bills and bills to tax telephone and express companies and to prohibit and express companies and to prohibit discrimination in freight rates. The House adopted the Governor's suggestion and also adopted a concurrent resolution rescinding its former action and extending the session to June 14. The Senate, however, rejected this resolution by a vote of three to one. The Senate defeated the bill cutting passenger fares on the Upper Peninsula roads to 3 cents and the supplies will and coased a bill initiate the and express companies and to prohibit Opper Feminania roads to 5 cents and the hauging bill and passed a bill limiting the bonds-issued by gas companies to 90 per cent of their capital. A bill prohibiting the exhibition of prize fights, efc., was by the House

The Senate Thursday refused to take from the Railroad Committee three im-portant bills. The bills sought to require the sale of interchangeable mileage and 500-mile books, and repeal the Michigan Central special charter. The Senate also Central special charter. The Senate also refused to concur in the action of the House in voting to extend the session until June 14. The Senate declined the request of the House that a conference committee be appointed to consider this subject. The Governor's veto of the bill making an appropriation for the Mackinac Island State Park was ignored and the measure again passed. The general appropriation budget for the expenses of the State Government outside of special appropriations came from the Ways the State Government outside of spe-cial appropriations came from the Ways and Means Committee. It calls for \$2, 551,451 for the years 1897, and 1898, or \$561,040 less than appropriated by the last Legislature. The committee esti-mates the total saving effected this year at \$948,000. A State board of arbitra-tion and mediation has been appointed by Gov. Pingree. It consists of Con-Gov. Pingree: It consists of C of Pontiac and Thomas Roberts of Negaunee.

Gov. Pingree had his final say to the Legislature Friday night. It was in the shape of a special message on the railroad tax question, in which he maintained that the Merriman bill increasing the specific tax rate would yield an annual increase of but \$155,000, or over \$50,000 less than its advocates claim. He also submitted that the law is clearly unconstitutional, in that it usurps the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Both of these asleast for some seconds; death would be sertions were backed up by figures and a least for some seconds; death would be least for some seconds; death would be least point on prepared by Railroad Commissioner, Wesselius, which the Governor. missioner wesselves, which the Governor said, was coincided in by a number of eminent lawyers. He urged that the session be continued until this fatal defect could be remedied. Prominent Senators and Attorney General Maynard upheld the constitutionality of the laws. Neither, house did more than direct that the mes-sage be printed in the journal. The session came to an end at midnight.

How Chinese Do Various Things. The Chinese do everything backward. They exactly reverse the usual order of

The spoken language of China is not written, and the written language is not spoken. Books are read backward and what

we call foot notes are inserted in the top of the page. The Chinese shake their own hands instead of the hands of those they

greet.

The Chinese dress in white at funer. als, and in mourning at weddings, while old women always serve as

bridesmaids. Note first that the Chinese compass oints to the south instead of the north. The Chinese surname comes first in-

tead of last The men carry on dressmaking and the women carry burdens.

Mad-Dog Bites.

About six years ago an item was pubished in a newspaper stating that at ferman physician was going to die, and he wished to make known the disovery he had made in relation to the treatment of a mad dog bite. The pre-scription he never knew to fail, and he and tried it many times with men, cattle and horses. It is this: Simply wash the wound as soon as possible in a little warm vinegar and water, and put a few drops of muriatic acid into the ound. This will neutralize the poison, and prevent the disease which usually proves fatal.

The Organ Not Popular.

The demand for organ music in this country, outside of churches, seems to be quite limited. Boston's great organ, once regarded as a wonder, has been stored in a shed for thirteen years, and will soon be sold at anetion. built in Germany at a cost of \$60,000 One trouble about a great organ is that it is not easy to keep it supplied with a great organist.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray ing Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Bryan continues confident that his election to the presidency is the only salvation of the country.

The longest speeches on the tariff will be made by the Senators who know the least about the subject.

The Cleveland-Smith order to conwork after all. The old veterans again have friends in court,

The Michigan Legislature has ad journed and the Governor can now give his whole time to the potato crop.-Inter-Ocean-

Senator Gorman's solicitude about the sugar schedule should induce a state of the greatest vigilance in the Senate. He requires watching.

Hon. William L. Wilson's daily exercise consists in tearing to pieces the Dingley tariff bill. Mr. Wilson is a much greater success tearing down than he is building up.

In three centuries Peru, S. A., has coined 1,800,000,000 silver dollars. Nevertheless, Peru can make money hy going out of the business, and has that the Democrats are the only decided to do it .- Globe-Democrat.

Chairman Jones says that all democrats will be welcomed to the party fold, if they are in favor of free silver. Jones is as liberal as the old lady who didn't care what color the barn was painted, just soit was made a bright red .- Kansas City Journal.

Importers expect to have a years supply of goods on hand from foreign countries before the new Dingley tariff bill becomes a law. Yet that bill is likely to get on the statute books in less than one fourth of the time occupied in the consideration of the Wilson bill.

explain the fact, that the great Lake now abusing President McKinley for bonds, at 31 per cent interest, and to Cuba. found plenty of money to take them at 31 per cent per annum.-Blade.

The Agricultural Department is market abroad. The development of the dairy interests of the United States is one of the favorite projects of the American Ayrshire dairyman. Secretary Wilson. Two thousand pounds of choicest American creamery butter reached Southampton, England, on last Thursday. The arrangement was that it was to be shown and sold as American butter. and not under any false names. -New York Press.

That the pending tariff bill is espe- day. cially satisfactory to the farmers is shown by the closing sentence of an article in the Minneapolis Tribune, President McKinley, were those of whose editors have special facilities Ex-Congressman Conger, of Iowa, to for testing the sentiment of the be Minister to Brazil, Charles Buragricultural classes of the country. dett Hart, a well known West Vir-The sentence in question says:

"There is one thing certain; the Western farmers will not have any Illinois, to be Assistant Attorney cause to complain that the bill was General; and James Edmund Boyd, framed in the interest of Eastern manufacturers and capitalists as opposed to their own; it is the most favorable tariff bill to farmers ever

in the world is "A City in a Vol. izens. cano," of which A. H. Varrill writes.

many pictures.

WASHINGTON LETTER [From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1867.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:-

The Republican Senators greatly isappointed the Democrats by deciding to vote as a unit upon all questions affecting the tariff, settling their differences in private. This was a good decision in other ways, too. It places the shap ng of the amendments in the hands of a majority of the Republican Senators. Seaators Platt, of New York; Spooner, of Wisconsin; and Perkins of California, have been chosen by Senator Allison, chairman of the Republican caucus, to act with the Republican members of the finance committee sol date the pension agencies did not as a steering committee to decide for or against each proposed amendment to the tariff bill. Senators who are dissatisfied with the decisions of the steering committee may appeal to a Republican caucus, it being understood that they will vote as the caucus may decide. Not only will this programme result in making a better tariff bill, but it will materially lessen the length of the tariff debate, because under it the Republicans will at all times present a solid front meantline—the—administration in support of the steering commitbe made from day to day, as the de-

bate progresses. The bill is now con-

sidered by paragraphs.

There are no new Cuban developments this week, and none are expected until Mr. Calhoun returns from Cuba, which will probably be within two weeks. Some of the Democrats who are now claiming friends of Cuba, may wish they had not committed themselves quite so far when they learn the policy that President McKinley intends putting in force. They may then do as they have done towards the proposed increuse in the internal revenue tax on beer, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes When the amended tariff bill was reported to the Senate the hair-trigger democrats asserted that the insertion of these internal revenue fea-Senators met in caucus they voted unanimously in favor of having all the proposed internal revenue amend ments struck out of the bill. Consistency never did cut any figure with Those who have been insisting that the democratic party, and nobody the United States needs "more need be greatly surprised in the near money" are puzzled to know how to future to see the Democrats who are Shore railway recently refunded more being unfriendly to Cuba, abusing than one hundred million dollars of him still more for being too friendly

The trial of Henry Havemeyer, needed more money for general busi- tempt in refusing to answer queswould not be looking for investment committee which investigated the proclaimed the best that could be iff bill should take precedence. sugar scandal connected with the had. But men are mortals weak at now going on in Washington, and lutely chaste. - Det. Journal. desirous of extending our butter the court room is daily crowded with prominent men. Every possible law point is being stoutly contested by the high-priced legal talent employed by Havemeyer.

President McKinley has definitely decided not to accent any of the outbut to attend the ceremonies at Arwho has been choosen orator of the

Among the important nominations sent to the Senate this week, by ginia newspaper man, to be Minister to Columbia; John G. Thompson, of of North Carolina, to be Assistant Attorney General.

Senator Perkins, of California, does not believe that this government should allow any country to prevent an American citizen from visiting it The June Number of St. Nicholas on a peaceable errand, on account of is full of the out-of-doors spirit. It that citizen's religious belief, and he opens with a poem, "Laddies Fish- introduced a resolution this week, ing," by Rev. W. H. Woods, illus- providing for a request by this govtrated by Varian. "Steering With- ernment of that of Russia, as to out a Compass," by Gustav Kobbe, whether its representative in Washtells of the various devices that sail lington in refusing to vise the passors depend upon in guiding the port of Mr. Adolph Kutner, of Cali- by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, an course of their ships, and it is filled fornia, issued by the State Departwith quaint bits of sea-lore. "The ment for him to use on a visit to his Queen Victoria's Coronation Roll, Risks of a Fireman's Life" is one of old home in Russian Poland, on the here reproduced by Her Majesty's a series of articles, written for this ground that he was a Hebrew, acted special permission, and four portraits magazine by the artist Charles in accordance with instructions from of the Queen at different ages, the Thaxter Hill. Mr. Hill has drawn that government, and if so, that the frontispiere being the Princess Vica number of spirited pictures to ac government of Russia should be rettoria at the age of four. Other nocompany the article. One of the quested to remove such prohibition, table articles include the first full most picturesque and peculiar places so far as it relates to American cit authoritative account, by Prof. W.

The city is Saba, on one of the small week, reversed the decision made by respiration apparatus to determine ing with wonderful success. It has serials, "Master Skylark," "The Last the close of the Cleveland administrate are continued parts of the pronounced incurable. I myself am Three Soldiers," and "Miss Nina Bart tration in the Chicago Laborate Lab Three Soldiers," and "Miss Nina Bartration, in the Chicage Lake Front three serials, "Hugh Wynne," "Days to day is a living picture of health, and General Portant Folly's Kidney Curc has made it teresting instalments. There are this decision was held up because of er's "Campaigning with Grant," such. I had suffered twenty-seven verses in the number by Oliver Her-suspicious circumstances, amounting which is occupied with the opera-years with the disease, and to day I verses in the number by Oliver Her-suspicious circumstances, amounting which is occupied with the operaford, Emilie Poulsson, Charles Love almost to a scandal, and a re-hearing tions about Richmond, Petersburg, Benjamin, and others, as well as ordered. Property valued at 315,- Atlanta, and in the Shenandoah 000,000 was involved in this case. | Valley.

Additional Local Matter.

The Roscommon News, whose editor is the postmaster of that village. inggests to the citiens that the Pero Chency postoffice is nearer than that of Grayling. What is the

Penny Wise and Pound Foolish are they who have not Foley's Colic Cure as a safe guard in the family.

A. J. Love, on Monday, shipped an incubator of his own manufacture, to conductor Brown, of the M. C. R. R. at West Ray City. Business is so good on the road now, that he can not take time to stop on his run to -purchase - chickens, and will hatch them himself.

Do You Travel?

If so, never start on a journey without a bottle of Foley's Colic Cure, a sure preventive of howel com plaints occasioned by change of water or climate. 25c. L. Fournier

Every day some would-be wise Democrat bounces up to ask: "Where is that promised prosperity?" In the striving to pull the old wagon out of tees recommendations, which are to the ruts, and get it upon solid ground so that it can move. This is more than a two months' job after it has stuck solid for two years.-Inter Ocean.

A Word in Your Ear.

The secret of good health is found perfect action of the and digestive organs. Dr. Caldwell' Syrup Pepsin produces a perfect condition and good health results. Tr Sold in 10c (10 doses 10c) 50c and \$1.00 sizes by L. Fournier.

Mr. Carlton, residing at the tan nery, was out trolling. Sunday, in the river, between the tannery and the dam, and caught a muscalonge that weighed 35 pounds. The head was sent down to W. H. Shoemaker, 12 inches long, 4 inches by 51 inches tures in the bill was an attempt to and 17 inches in circumference. Mr. steal democratic thunder. But, lo Beaman, the same afternoon, caught and behold, when the Democratic one weighing 20 pounds. - Cheboygan

> an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. L. Fournier.

consideration of the Wilson tariff bill best wherever found or placed. And by the Senate, three years ago, is only few of us, you know, are abso

United States Postoffice.

LUTHER, Mich., Feb. 24, 1892. Dr. C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich. Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with that common scourge—"La Grippe," and decided not to accept any of the out-had violent paroxysms of coughing, side invitations for Memorial Day, from which I could get no relief until upon the recommendation of Rev. E. L. Odle I bought a 25c bottle of lington Cemetery. He will not make pour White Wine of Tar, which at a speech, but will listen to Repforded immediate relief. I have the finest speakers in public life, myself cured, and I always recom-who has been choosen parator of the mend it to all my friends who are similarly afflicted, for I know it to be good.

Very truly yours &c. ERNEST NICHOSON, P. M.

We clip the following item from the Detroit Journal: A special disbeen carried off by a bear, that had slice, for 10c) regular sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L. Fournier. eaten one arm and leg.

The Century for June has as its sculptor St. Gaudens, apropos of the dedication of the Shaw Memorial in Boston. The material relating to Queen Victoria comprises a tribute article by Florence Hayward on Atwater, of the result of the govern-Land Commissioner Hermann, this ment experiments with men in a THIS SPACE BELONGS

To JOSEPHS' Cheap

CASH STORE

Bolivia possesses the richest silver mines in the world, yet she is about to adopt the gold standard. She has had actual experiences with silver. deputy game warden, and he is golog had actual experiences with silver, and facts knock out theories every

A Whole Family.

Rev. L. A. Dunlap, of Mount Vernon, Mo, says: "My children were afficted with a cough, resulting from When You Take Your Vaccation the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic (ure. It is

be money thrown away. Like Hawall, which is really a greater prize for the United States, if the Americand rates to all points. Address Let Michigan rejoice again and be can flag ever again floats in foreign your Agent or exceeding glad. The legislature has seas, Cuba may be had for the askat that price. If the country really the head of the sugar trust, for con- adjourned, and mighty few are sad. ing-or will ask to be taken. But The record it has left behind is not this is not a good time to talk the ness purposes, that which it has those asked by members of the Senate so mighty bad, nor yet so good to be matter over.—Inter-Ocean. The tar-

It Beats All.

The great success that Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has reached in so short a time. Those who once give it a a time. Those who once give it a fair trial, then and there become walking and talking advertisers of this great remedy. Constipation Indigestion and Sick Headache cured. Get a 10c trial size, larger sizes 50c and \$1.00, of L. Fournier.

The free silverites are continually howling about the need of more money in the United States, yet the I have vaults in the sub-treasury in New resentative Dolliver, of lows, one of taken two bottles and now consider York are so full of gold and silver noney that it is feared the weight of the same will cause the building to collapse, and endanger the lives of those employed in the building.

Wm. R. Hayes Writes.

PAYNE, Ind., Feb. 1896. I have been using Dr. Caldwell's patch from Cheboygan, says: The Syrup Pepsin ever since the agency lifeless body of little 7 year old Albert Yankoviac, of Mullet Lake, who disappeared two weeks are has been dealed 150 pounds, and now I weight disappeared two weeks ago, has been 177 pounds. Feel better than I ever found in a horribly mutilated condidit in my life, and must say it is an tion, 12 miles from home. He had excellent remedy. In 10c size (10

Republican prosperity reports are coming in every day. The wolf is high lights the subjects of Queen running away from the door. One Victoria, appropos of the celebration hundred looms in the gingham deof this month, and the work of the partment of the York cotton mills, near Biddeford, Me., are humming merrily. The looms had been silent for about a year. The whole establishment now is in operation at al. most its full capacity. And the Everett cotton mills at Lawrence Mass, have abandoned their Dem ocratic work schedule of forty-five hours a week for a Republican schedule of fifty-two hours and a half a week. This means an increased num ber of employes as well as increased earnings.-N. Y. Press.

> Mr. G. A. Stillson, a merchant of Tampico, Ill., writes, August 10th "Foley's Kidney Cure is feel ten years younger than I did one ful certificates of its medical quali

&

PALACE STEAMER. CITY OF ALPENA

LOW RATES-QUICK TIME-For

3.30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m. To pay \$100,000,000 for Cuba would Between Detroit and Cleveland daily at 11.00 p. m.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet

A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. Agent, Detroit, Mich

Detroit and Cleveland.

Commissioners Notice

State of Michigan, County of Crawford, S.S. Probate Court for said County.

ESTATE OF MARGARETHE MICHELSON, DECEMBER

EFRATE OF MARGARETHE MICHELSON, DECEMBED.
The undersigned having been appointed by
the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate of,
Margrethe Michelson, deceased, and six months
from the 24th day of April. A. D. 1897 having
been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all
persons bolding claims against said estate. In
which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.
Nortor, is herby given, that we will meet on
Saturday, the 35th day of June, A. D. 1897, and
on Saturday, the 35th day of June, A. D. 1897,
at 10 oclock a. m., of each day, at the office of
Geo, L. Alexander, in the village of Grayling, in
said county, to receive and examine, such
claims.

Dated May 14th, A. D. 1897. GEO. L. ALEXANDER.
JOHN K. HANSON,
COMMISSIONER

Sheriff Sale.

Sheriff Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a writ of feri-facias, issued out of the CircuitGourt for the County of Cis wford, in favor of Melvin Bates, Richard D. Counie and Tor Ambjorson. doing business under the firm name afid syle of Bates & Company, against the goods, chattels, and the company against the goods, and the salth, and good of the company against the goods, and the salth, and good of the company against the good of the go

WM. S. CHALKER, Sheriff James K. Wright, Attorney. ap22-8;



DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, SCINCINNATI & Q SOCIO TRAINS THE SOUTH. Trees Detre For rates and full information, address

JOHN BASTABLE, Dist. Passenger Agt., 5 Bridge St., Toledo, Okio. G, EDWARDS, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

WHY NOT

Trade at Our Store

PARTER BERREIS SON BARRES DE

Where you Get

Your Goods at LOWEST

MARKET PRICE.

CHAMBER SET

And a Beautiful Porcelain

DOF DODAY

Our Summer Goods ARE NOW IN!

QUICK MEAL, Blue FLAME, OIL STOVES.

And Refrigerators!

WE CAN do You SOME GOOD!

Call and See Usl Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, - Michigan.

KIPPERPERPERPERPENDENTANDE

WE ARE STILL CUTTING PRICES!

We will extend our GREAT SALE

Twenty Days LONGER!

DON'T MISS OUR SALE OF LADIE'S*SHIRT*WAISTS,*AND*MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

R. MEYERS.

Get our Handbill for Prices.

JUST RECEIVED.

I have just received the following Magazines for the month of May. The Ladies Home Journal: Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly: The Nickel Magazine; The Strard; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, Queen Bess, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon,

Price 25 Cents

Wehman's Song Book, No. 54. For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

<u>MICHIGAN CENTRAL</u>

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH.

35 P. M. Mackina w Express, Daily except Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M. :35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackicaw 7:5 A. M.

Mackicaw 7:5 A. M.

OO P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30

12:40 P. M. Nackinaw Accommodation. GOING SOUTH.

2:18 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay.
City, 5:38 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P.M.
35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives,
Bay City 3:03 A. M. Jetroit, 11:10A. M.
2:25 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives a Bay City 7:30 P. M. Accommodation -- Depart 6:30 A. M

Ar. 2:05 P. M. O. W.RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt, Grayling.



H. H. JAMES & SON, Proprietors

IN EFEFCT NOV. 15, 1896.

TIME OF TRAINS AT BAY CITY.

To Port Huron-7:00 a. m.; 5;20, 8:65 p. m. Arrive from Port Huron-12:30 p. m. 8:10 p. m. To Grand Rapids-7:0 o. m.; 3:30 p. m. From Grand Rapids-12:30, 10:12 p. m. To Detroit-7:30, 11:20 a. m.; 5:20, 10:15 p. m. From Detroit-7:32 a. m.; 12:30, 5:07, *10:10

.m. To Toledo.-7:00, 11:20 a. m.; *5:20, *10:15 p.m. From Toledo.*7:20 a.m.; 12:25:5:97, *10:12 p.m. Chicago Express departs.-7:00, 11:20 a. m. (15 p. m. Chicogo Express arrives - 7;22 a. m. *10;12

.m. To Reed City and Ludington-7:00 a. m.: 3.50 m. From Reed City and Ludington-12,30; 6.30, ni Millwaukee and Chicago, departs--3;50 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chica-

O. Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.
Trains arrive at and depart from Fort St.
on depot, Detroit.
Parlor cars on day trains.
Boats to Milwau kee run daity everyt Sunday.
*Daily.

EDGAR BULTION Tickay agent. EDGAR BRITTON, Ticker

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1897. LOCAL ITEMS.

Chas Silsby, of Center Plains, was

in town. Tuesday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for fishing tackle of all descriptions.

Henry Funck, of South Branch township, was in town, last Friday. A. B. Corwin, of Pere Chency, was in town last Friday.

Mrs. Thos. Webb, of Frederic town ship, was in town last Thursday.

gain, at the store of S. H. & Co. Hanson & Co. J. J. Coventry, Judge of Probate,

was in town, last Friday. Buy your Evaporated and Carne

Fruits, at Bates & Co's. R. S. Babbitt, of Grove, was in

town, last Saturday. Supervisor Emory, of Center Plains

was in town last Saturday. Fred Sholts, of Center Plains to

ship, was in town, last Saturday.

Jno. M. Smith, of Grove township, was in town, last Saturday. Geo. Knecht, of Grove township,

was in town, last Saturday. J. J. Higgius, of Frederic, was in

town, last Saturday.

A beautiful Chamber Set free. at S. H. & Co's.

Supervisor Hoesli, of Blaine, was in town, last Friday.

Comrade D. S. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town, Monday.

Mrs. Thos. Oliver and family left Tuesday night for Terre Haute, Ind., where they will reside.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by Albert Kraus.

Jimmy Carr, of Maple Forest, News, joined with others of his comrades in observing Memorial Day, here. If you want a high grade Bicycle,

go to Albert Kraus, and get a Waveriv.

Mrs. S. C. Briggs, of Roscommon was in town, Monday, taking in the Memorial exercises.

Take Wright's Compound Celery Nervine for the blood. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Briggs have left Pere Cheney, and moved into their property at Roscommon.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in

Miss Sadie Murphy went to Fife Lake, yesterday, where she was called by the serious illness of her sister.

Our favorite Combination Coffee for 25c is a winner. Try it. For sale at S. S. Claggetis'.

Mrs. C. O. McCullough and children, went to Otsego County, Tuesday, for a visit with her parents.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates . Co's. Prices guaranteed.

John Hanna, Supervisor of Peaver

Branch, were in town Monday, attending Memorial exercises. When you want the best flour on

the market, ask for "Lily White," at

You can buy an Oliver, a Wlard, a Green ville or a Bay City Plow of Al-

bert Kraus. Rev. R. L. Cope went to Roscom mon, last Saturday, and on Sunday delivered a Memorial address.

new line of Refrigerators, at S. Journal.

lamb which weighed 161 pounds at Palmer, Mrs. Funck, Mrs. Wilcox,

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest took part in the Memorial services,

Comrade C. D. Vincent, of Center Plains, was in town Monday, attend- the holding of "Free Silver" ideas, or ing Memorial services.

Comrade W. Batterson, of Frederic was in town, Sunday and Monday, taking part in the Memorial exer-

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to from '61 to '65 in the army. brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Church, Sunday evening was largely Fournier's Drug Store.

man, to connect with the Michigan Central at Lewiston, is being revived by Alpena capitalists. The

lande.

S. Odell, who has been doing some work in the photographic line, at in town yesterday. Lewiston, for the last two weeks, was in town, last Friday.

Perry Ostrander was in town, last Thursday for seed potatoes of a new variety, which are being sent out by the Agricultural College.

The body of the little Eodwin boy, drowned at Cheboygan, Easter Sunday, was found Saturday, floating in Duncan Bay.

Thos. Woodfield, of St. Ignace, was the guest of his brother, Wm. proved. Woodfield, from Saturday evening until Monday morning.

For a short time you can get a our people in aiding them to make beautiful Chamber Set, free of so grand a success of the observance Ladies' Underwear at a bar-charge, at the store of Salling, of Memorial Day.

> All subscribers to the AVALANCHE can secure the "Michigan Farmer" for one year, on the payment of 55 cents in addition to the subscription price and games were the amusements of of the AVALANCHE.

Martial Music, such as was given by the Wolverine Martial Band, goes to the spot, and does not need any shaking before being taken by the

Wright's Compound Colory Mervine has no equal as a blood and nerve medicine. For sale at the Grayling school, particularly to Fournier's Drug Store.

There will be a "Wood Bee" at T. Odell's, in Beaver Creek, June 12th. Dinner, supper, and dance at night. Free to all. Everybody invited.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hartman, of Ball township, were in town, Monday, attending the Memorial serv-

Claggetts' Sock Factory is running night and day, and his line of hosiery guaranteed to give perfect satisfacis beyond competition. See those famous Leather Stockings before you buy.

Deatist Simmons bought Ellis' den tal outfit at Grayling, last week, and will establish an office there and make occasional visits.-Otsego Co.

Wright's Compound Celery Norvine is the best Spring tonic. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

FOR SALE-John A. Love, on section 28, in Center Plains township, has a large, heavy team of work horses for sale, cheap, or exchange for a lighter team.

Another drunk shop in Gaylord. The Mansard Hotel is to have a har in connection. A Mr. Kelley from Bay City is to be the chief drink mixer and landlord Waugh will share in the receipts.—Otsego Co. Herald.

The Woman's Home Missionary Soc ety of the M. E. Church, will hold their regular meeting to-mor row (Friday) afternoon, at the re-i dence of Mrs. C. Eickhoff. A general attendance is desired.

If you will call at Claggetts' he will give you an int oduction to "Lily White." She is the fairest among the fair. You can adopt her, if you wish, as the flour of your family. You will be pleased with the result.

A bill has been passed by the Michigan legislature prohibiting saloon keepers from securing bands from guirantee companies, and it sub-Creek township, was in town last sequently passed the Senate and was given immediate effect.

Roscommon will have less teach- ened to a grand oration by Rev. H. Albert Kraus has the finest line of Fishing Tackle, which he is selling ers in their schools next year. They S. White, past chaplain of the Dehave also cut down their salaries. Economy should be practiced all the the line of march was taken to the Henry Funck and wife, of South time, but there is nothing to be cemeteries, where the graves of the made in reducing the salaries of soldiers sleeping there were decoratteachers, if they are competent, and ed, and the impressive service comnone others should be employed.

Flower time is here. Winter flowers are in great demand, espe-E. G. Payne, of Roscommon, has cially the household favorite "Lily the Glee Club delighted all with their

town Tuesday and Wednesday look, who enlisted before he was 14 years fler and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold ing after Salling, Hanson & Co's. in old, and was heartily cheered, and for 50c or 81.00 per bottle at L. Fourterests before the board of review, Comrade White for over an hour held nier's Drug Store. and inspecting their lumbering in- the audience with reminiscences of Quick Meal Oil Stoves, and a terests in this vicinity,—Lewiston army life, both grave and gay, now

The members of the G. A. R. are S. Odell reports the birth of a under many obligations to Mrs. O. Mrs. A. L. Pond, and others, for the superabundant supply of flowers that they furnished for decorating the graves on Memorial Day.

> It is somewhat remarkable that in other words, being a democrat especially in the North, prevents some old soldiers from joining with their comrades in observing Memorial Day. They should not be ashamed of the record they made

The memorial service at the M. E attended, the G. A. R. and W. R. C. The old project of building a road going in a body, and was very imfrom Alpena via Atlanta and Hill- pressive. The sermon was by Rev. H. S. White, of Romeo, who was as sisted in the service by Comrade Rev. W. H. Mawhorter. The music by line would open up fine hardwood the M. E. choir was especially appropriate and finely rendered.

H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains, was

Mrs. A. Grouleff returned on Saturday evening from a visit with her parents, at Manistee.

Some of our citizens emulated the late fatuous President of the U. S., by going fishing, We trust they had poor luck.

N. Michelson and family returned from Alma, 'last Saturday evening. We are pleased to note that the health of Mr. M. is considerably im-

Comrades of the G. A. R., recognize the liberality and natriotism of

A farewell Surprise Party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Hum, Saturday evening, May 29th, for Mabel Oliver, Music the evening, and at a suitable hour light refreshments were served. All present had an enjoyable time.

Marvin Post, G. A. R., is mindful of the courtesy of the several associations who united with them last Monday, and are especially grateful to the Glee Clubs for their music, to Prof. Benkelman and the teachers of Misses Stark and Starr, upon whom devolved the work of drill, and preparation of the pupils who participat

Bucklin's Arnica Salva. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped lands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eru ptions, and positively cures tion, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, drug gist.

We extend our most grateful thanks to the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us in the donation of flowers for Memorial services, and especially to Mi-s Stark, for her kindness in training the children for the exercises, and also to Miss Starr and the choir for the selection of pieces rendered by them.

Mrs. C. W. WIGHT, Sec. of W. R. C.

Decoration Day

Decoration Day was observed in Grayling in a manner most creditable to our citizens, and its exercises more largely attended than ever be fore. All our business houses were closed, the mills shut down; and the whole town united in paying tribute

to the heroic dead. The Martial Pand of Wolverine, under the leadership of the veteran Wheeler, came down on the night train, and from time to time the life and drum, with most familiar sound stirred the sluggish blood of the old veterans, and aroused the enthusiasn of the younger members of society.

At 1.30 the procession formed; the L O. O. F., K. O. T. M., L. O. T. M., and Scandinavian Benevolent Association united with the W. R. C. and G. A. R., and marched to the M. E. Church, which would not accommodate much more than half of the assembly, and with the service of the G. A. R., patriotic exercises by the school, music and prayer, listpartment of Michigan, after which

pleted. In the evening the church was filled again, for the camp fire, and to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters and comrade Charles Ferguson was N. P. Salling, of Grayling, was in called out by the Commander, as one own Tuesday and Wednesday look- who enlisted before he was 14 years filling eyes with tears and again convulsing all with laughter.

The day was most appropriately observed, a fitting_tribute_to_the past, and much praise is due the officers of Marvin Post, and the W. R. C. for the successfull issue.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair, ·DR:



A pure Grape Cream of Tartat Powder. Free 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Hosiery! HOSIERY!



SELL

Not Leather, but wear like Leather.

The best Stockings in the world for Boys. See our line before you purchase your Summer Hosiery.

Our Line of Shirt Waists Can't be Beat.

LACE CURTAINS 98 CENTS A PAIR

HEADQUARTERS for FOOTWEAR of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Men's Wool Pants that Never Wear Out, and Warranted not to Rip.

Great Bargains in GROCERIES, at the Store of

S.S.CLAGGETT.

 MICHIGAN. GRAYLING,

SPRING IS HERE,

SO IS THE TIME TO TAKE

Wright's Compound Celery Nervine!

The Great Blood and Nerve Tonic.

The Best Preventative and Cure Known For All Disorders Arising From Impure Blood.

FOR SALE BY LUCIEN FOURNIER.

GRAYLING. MICHIGAN.

Att'y. L. W. Ostrander arrived | 'At the regular meeting of Ruddock rom Gravling on Tuesday, and is Post. G. A. R., Thursday evening, on closing up some business here this motion, Paul Fassett was appointed week .- Atlanta Tribune.

Mrs. W. H. Inman went down to Graving, Wednesday, returning today. She accompanied her daughter Grace, who instructs a large music class at that burg each week .- Otsego Co. Herald. Mrs. Inman was the guest of Mrs Wm. Woodworth, in the (burg?)

that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system This medicine is purely vegetable. purchased the Revell Drug Store, at White." It is a very white pure rendering of old army songs, the res in the stomach, gently stimulates. flour, as its name implies. Adopt it veterans joining heartily in the tree in the stomach, gently stimulatesas the flour of the family, and you chorus. Brief speeches were made these organs in throwing off impurities by comrades Chalker and McEiroy, in the blood. Electric Bithers impurities to be compared to the second of the family, and you compared the family and you be compared to the family and you compared the family and some first through the family and some famil proves the appetite, aids digestion and is pronounced by those who have

> Professor Benkelman, of Grayling, and all but one of his entire curps of teachers have been re-engaged. Mr Berkelman's salary is \$1,000, and the appropriation for schools, for the current year, in that town was sands of bottles of this great German \$4,500, as against \$2,600 in West Branch. Grayling has a good school, and knows enough to keep it good .-West Branch Herald.

The Grandest Remedy,

consumption, was given up to die, ought all medical treatment that money could produre, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by the use of two bottles. For past 3 years has been attending to busiovery is the grandest medicine ever only nature's carpet spreads beneath made, as it has done so much for him the tired feet, and whither man is and also for others in his community.

Dr. King's New Discovery is guarteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles liree at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 2

a member of the Executive Committee, of the Northern Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, in the place of Charles Krideman, Sr., deceased.—Cheboygan Tribune.

ne nead cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. lacon's Celery mor, confirmed by a marriage license, King for the Nerves is a vevetable says Miss Maggie McCasey of Tawas, preparation and acts as a natural Something to Know. laxative, and is the greatest remedy

It way be worth something to know ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all tions and best wishes.—Lewiston Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Journal. Call on L. Fournier, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

room lately occupied by the City Drug tried it as the very best blood buri Store, in the Rusnell building, where Mich., one of the best pure poultry fold they will keep a choice selection of breeders in the state, having won the best meats, both fresh and salt. also vegetables, &c., which they will sell at low rates. Give them a call. New advertisement next week.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its cur-ative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thouremedy are distributed FREE OF CHARGE by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption,
Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pheumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the grandest triumph of medical Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chil nowie, Va., certifies that he had 50 cents and 25 cents.

> Tell me, ye winged winds that round my pathway roar, do you not know some snot where wives clean house no more; some lone sequestered, leafy dale, some island ocean girf. where life is not one ceaseless war beat? The light breeze fondled my face and said, "Beat on-there's no such place."-Exchange.

HENDERSON'S LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE SHOES NOR 1ST PRIZE AT WORLD'S FAIR.



PENCIL CASE. With Pen, Pencil and Ruler, given with every pair

OF CHILDREN'S SHOES.

We carry the Largest line of MENS'. WOMENS' and Children' Shoes in town. See them.

JOE ROSENTHAL, MICHIGAN

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins-

Mr. Howard Little, of Grayling, arrived in Gaylord this week and will be Photographer Nielson's partner. Mr. Nielson has had one hundred and thirty-eight sittings for photos since his arrival here. May their success continue.-Otsego Co

Chas. Sobanski. for the past three years, or nearly, has been meat cutter and chief assistant in Townsend's popular market, goes to Grayling next week to open and conduct a meat market for himself. The Gravling people can rest assured of having a good market, for Charley is a fine fellow and first class at his trade, and it Controlled by no Trust, is with regret that we see him go.-Otsego Co. Herald.

For Sale.

The Commercial House, of Gray ling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Lort Fluent, the genial book-keeper for the M. & H. Lumber Co., left Saturday, ostensibly on a pleasant The Golden Secret of Long Life. trip to his old home at Otsego Lake, to Carlton Camdon, but dame ru will be Mrs. Fluent before he returns The Journal extends congratula

Eggs For Sale.

Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rock \$1.00 per 13. Rose Combed Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13; Single Comb Black Minoreas 50, These eggs are from pure bred fowls. bought of Jas. A. Tucker, of Concord over 200 regular and special prizes at the largest shows in Michigan this year.

GEO. COMER.

Mortgage Sale.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions for payment of a certain mortgage made by Hyacinht Charron and Esther Charron, his wife, both of Grayling, Michigan, to the Standard Savings and Loan Association of Detroit, Michigan, dated the 30th day of July, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on pages 500 and 501, on the 8th day of Augnst, 191, and such mortgage having elected to consider the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and psyable at once, on which mortgage due and psyable at once, on which mortgage due and spayable at once, on the time of this note, the sum of three hundred forty-three and 50-100 dollars, and an autorney fee of fifteen dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having bose institute for the recovery fee of fifteen dollars, provided for in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will sell the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction or vendue, to the lightest bidder therefore, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan Ithat being the building in which the Circuit Court for said County is held on Friday; the 27th day of August, 1997, at twelve o'clock noon local time, or so muck of said premises as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, and all logal costs, on the day of sair together with said premises are described as follows: All that certain pleas or parcel of land situated in the village of there

aid premaies as some the amount due on said morigane, and all means the amount due on said morigane, and all means solts, on the day of sair, together with said archives, and a solt of the said premises are described as follows: All that certain piece to parcel of land situated in the village of they ling. County of Crawford, and State of Michard, described as follows: to wit; Lot number five [b] of Block number eleven [11] of Hadley's second addition to the village of Grayling.

Dated, Detroit June 3, 1897.

STANDARD SAYING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgages.

Barroun & Rexponn, Attorneys for Mortgages, juni-

THE SERVE

Best Writing Machine.



The Highest Grade Standard of Excellence, or Combine.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Interchangeable Steel Type Wheel. Light swinging Carriage. Writing in Sight. Standard Key Board, 90 Characters. The most speedy; easy to operate.

Simple in Construction.
Especially guaranteed by us in writting for five years, from date of

Address for particulars THE MUNSON TYPE WRITER CO., MANUFACTURERS



SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

GREAT BARGAINS!! AT THE

> WEST BRANCH GREEN HOUSE.

Now Ready for Immediate Effect

Geraniums at 5 to 25 cents rach Fuchsias at same price. Ly Geraniums at 10 to 25 cents each. Hardy plants at the foll wing prices: Hydrangia Grandiflora, 15 c, 2 year old 50 cents; Clematis Paniculata gross 20 feet in a season, very hardy, 10 cts each. Any other plants at catalogue

Will have ready from May 15th to June 15th, all kinds of Vegetable Plants at 10 to 15 cents per doz., or 25 cents per box. Also bedding plants for flowers or foliage, at the following prices per dozen: Gerani. ums, 25 to 50 cents; Pansies, 10 to 25; Fever Ferns, 10: Colens, 25; Verbenas, 25; Golden Feather, 15

Seeds or plants sent by mail; write us what you want.

LOTTIE WILLOBEE, Florist. West Branch,

Kichigen.

world, was the buttle fought on the Lit-tle Big Horn River in Montana between the command of General George A. Custer and the allied forces of all the renegade Indians in the West under the lendership of Chiefs Gall and Sitting Bull, on June 25, 1876, says the Globe-Democrat. It was remarkable from the fact that not a single man in Custer's command escaped to tell the tale. Much has been said and written about this famous fight, a large part of which has ben erroneous and the product of vivid imaginations. It has been so long since anything having the least semblance of truth has been published concerning this bloody affair that the recollections of a friend of Custer, who was with him until a few minutes before the battle, and who, when the command was divided, was sent with Maj. Reno, are most interesting. Dr. H. R. Porter, of St. Louis, was the only surviving surgeon of the three who were with Custer's regiment on that fateful June day. His recollections have never appeared in print, and it was only after much persuasion that he consented to talk for publication. Speaking of the expedition and its results, he says: Our expedition left Fort Abraham

Lincoln on May 17, 1876, under the command of General Terry, and proceeded overland. The Indians had been located by General Terry's scouts, and he had told Custer to strike them on the 26th. Terry was sure that his scouts had them well located, and results demonstrated that he was correct. Generals Terry and Gibbon were to go by another route and were to strike the Indians in front and Custer was to close in on the rear. Custer started from the camp on Powder River on the morning of June 24. I was sent with him. We were on the trail all that day and night, and preceeded until 4 o'clock, the morning of the 25th, when we camped in a deep ravine where the Indians could not see us. We were not allowed to unsaddle or unpack. Being very tired after our long ride we lay down and slept, each man holding his bridle reins. In about an hour the scouts reported a large was ordered to get ready for action off in a body. That night most of the Custer came to me and said: Porter, soldiers slept, and were much refreshtere is a large camp of Indians ahead.

HE most remarkable fight in the history of Indian warfare, and in some respects the history of the did, was the buttle fought on the Little Big Horn River in Montana best it as best I could, and again mounted my frightened horse. As I was leav ing him the poor soldier said: For God's sake, doctor, don't leave me to be tortured by those fiends. Bullets were flying thick and fast, and I turned my horse loose and caught up with our troops, who had gotten a half a mile away. In that half mile ride I think that I was made the target of a thousand rifles, but I escaped without a scratch. We again forded the river and took a stand on the top of a steep hill A few minutes later Benteen, with list three companies, came up, as did Mc-Dougal, with the pack train. Benteen, after leaving us when the command was divided, had gone west of the river. Not seeing any Indians, and hearing the firing, he rushed back and joined us. We fought there the remainder of ns. We fought there the remainder of the day, surrounded by 3,000 savages, while there were only 300 of us, all told. The men dug rife pits with their knives and tin cups. At dark the Indians stop-ped firing. Some of the men then crawled down to the river, and secured water. We had been fighting in the broiling sun all day without a drop of water, and the wounded were begging for a drink.

morning the Indians again opened fire on us. Although Reno was the ranking officer, Colonel Beuteen was really in command, and to his coolness and bravery those of us who were saved owe our lives. With the air thick with bullets and some of them piercing his clothing, he stood calluly directing the troops. Occasionally a band of savages would dash up to within 200 or 300 yards of us, and our men would then charge them. Several Indians were killed in these charges, and finally one of the soldiers killed and scalped an Indian in plain view of the others. This frightened them, and they kept a safe distance away after that. A perfect storm of leaden ball was poured in on us all day on the 26th until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. when the firing gradually ceased. We man holding his bridle reins. In about were then frightened, as we thought an hour the scouts reported a large the Indians were up to some bloodier camp of Indians ahead. The command mischief. Finally we saw them moving

QUEER WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

me Nations Have a System that Puzzles Americans Greatly. The word "candy" in India means 500 pounds in Madras and 529 pounds in Bombay. The word "barrel" in Spain means 100 pounds of raisins, while in Malta it is a customs phrase for eleven and four-tenths gallons. "Dun" in Jap-anese for one inch, and "li" is Chinese for 2,115 feet. In Germany the word "last" means two metric tons, or 4,480 pounds, while in England it stands for eighty-two and one-half bushels of dry malt. A person who said "pie" in the Argentine Republic would describe nine-tenths of a foot, and the person using the word "sho" in Japan would designate one and six-tenths of a quart. "Rottle" in Palestine means six pounds and in Syria five and one-fourth pounds. "Seer" is Indian for one pound, thirteen ounces; "salm" is Maltese for 490 pounds and "pood" is Russian for

thirty-six pounds. A "catty" in China, Japan and Java means about one and one-third pounds, while in Sumatra it indicates about two and one-eighth pounds. "Coyan" is Sarawak for three pounds and Siam-

ese for about two and one-half pounds. "Fanega" is a common unit of dry measure in South and Central America; it means two and one-half bushels in Chill, three and eighty-eight-one hundredths bushels in Uruguay, one and one-half bushels in Venezuela, one and one-half bushels in Mexico, and about the same in Guba. "Arroba" means thirty-two and one-third pounds in Braziland twenty-five and one-third pound In the Argentine Republic, "Arshine" is Russian for twenty-eight inches, and "arrel" in Morocco means one and onewelfth pounds. In Denmark and Sweden some queer names prevail, with widely different meanings, although the pund (pound) is the popular unit of weight in both countries. In Denmark "tonde" means three and ninety-four-one hundredths bushels, and "tondeland" means one and thirty-six-one hundredths acres. "Centper" stands for 110 pounds in Denmark and nineand seven-tenths pounds in Sweden. In the last-named country "tunna" describes four and one-half bushels and "tunneland" one and twenty-two-one hundredths acres. "Mil" in Denmark means four and sixty-eight-one hundredths miles. "Bu" in Japanese is one-tenth of an inch, and "to" in the same language is two pecks. "Tan' is Japanese for one-quarter of an acre. -New York Times.

DOROTHY DREW.

Popular Little Lady Who Has Had Lunch with the Queen, Dorothy Drew has had lunch with

the Queen, and she is therefore a more popular little lady than ever in England. Dorothy is now 7 years old, and is the pride and joy of the Gladstone household. She is the granddaughter of the "grand old man" and the daugh ter of Rev. Harry Drew and Mary Gladstone Drew. Mr. Drew is the warden of St. Deiniol's, at Hawarden



by the Indians. Custer then decided divide the command. He sent Col Benteen with three companies to the left, Major Reno with three companies to the center, and he took three companies, and was to go to the right, his idea, being to surround the Indian camp. Captain McDougal was left in charge of the pack train. Just as we were ready to start Custer came to me and said: 'Doctor, I would like to have you go with me, as you are younger and a better rider than Dr. Lord, the chief surgeon.' I replied: 'All right; I would much prefer going with you.' Custer then said: 'I will see Dr. Lord and ask him to consent.' We rode over to where Dr. Lord was, and Custer spoke to him about the contemplated arrangement. The doctor replied: 'Not much. I am going with you. The poor fellow in those few words saved my life and sealed his own doom. I went with Reno. We had proceeded but a

as possible."
"We went forward at a lively gait When we came to the river we discov ered that the Indians were on the opposite bank. We forded the river and suddenly came upon ten or fifteen of the redskins, and they were running. We then thought that we had already won the fight. We rode some little dis tance toward the Indian camp, when suddenly a swarm of the red devils rose up and poured a terrific fire into us We dismounted and formed a skirmish line. At first there were only a few comparatively, then more and more of the savages appeared, and the ground seemed to be fairly alive with them They were all naked, and their bodies were painted hideously. They all rode their poules bareback. The fire finally became so hot that Reno ordered his men to mount and 'charge'—he called it -to the rear. A general stampede of our troops then took place. A soldier was shot in the little clump of trees where I was. I dismounted and found hlm mortally wounded. My horse was rearing and plunging, and I had all I could do to hold him. The Indians, in their mad pursuit of our demoralized tions to the loyalty of their friends.

mand are killed. We thought you were,

"After separating from us Custer had gone through a rough country for a distance of four or five miles and attacked the Indians in the rear. As soon as we could, several of the officers and myself went over to where Custer had fought and found that what General Terry had reported was only too true. We found Custer's body stark naked. The body of Cantain Tom Custer, General Custer's brother, was horrlbly mutilated. I cut a lock of hair from the head of each officer as he lay, and gave it to their families on my return home. The steamer Far West was moored at the mouth of the Little Big Horn. She was the supply boat of the expedition, and had made her way up the Big Horn farther than any other boat. After burying the dead we took the wounded on litters ten or twelve miles to the boat, and I was detailed to go down to Fort Lincoln with them. Colonel ter's adjutant, came up and said: 'The Smith, Terry's Adjutant General, was Indians are right ahead of you; and sent along with the official dispatches you are ordered to charge them as soon and he had a traveling bag full of tele-grams for the Bismarck office. Captain Grant Marsh, of Bismarck, was in command of the Far West, and the steamer performed a feat unequaled in Western steamboating. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 5th of July we reached Bismarck and Fort Lincoln, having made 1,000 miles in fifty-four hours. Colone Smith and myself hurried from the landing uptown, and called up Colonel Louisberry, the editor of the Tribune, and the telegraph operator, J. M. Carnahan, who took his sent at the key and scarcely raised himself from his chair for twenty-two hours. What he sent librating around the world is history.

> Germany's Great Merchant Marine. Germany is forging ahead in an altogether phenomenal manner with her mercantile marine. In 1871 it consisted of 147 steamships, with a total tonnage of \$2,000, whereas last year the government fetures sllowed a total of some 1,200 stemmets, with a tonnage of over 1,000,000. of over 1000.

Some people owe their good reputa

and we are going to have a great kill-left we were able to procure water, and his daughter is recognized by the ing. At 6 o'clock we started.

We had all been nearly famished. Durpopulace as the real mistress of Hawing the morning of the 27th General arden Castle. Dorothy has been allow-"It was Custer's purpose at this time ling the morning of the Zith General around Cashe. Dorothy has been all of the posing that our presence had not been discovered by them. In a short time the discovered by them. In a short time the variation of "pet." Petz accompanies her in all her rambles and a thorough understanding exists between him and his mistress. He is just three years older than Dorothy and has lived at Haw arden since 1888. Miss Drew was born in the house at 10 St. James square ondon. The Queen was auxious to



see the child who has played so promi nent a part in the don nent a part in the domestic life of the great statesman, and the ex-Premier and his wife were delighted when they received Victoria's command that Dor-othy should visit Windsor Castle as a special guest. Princess Louise accom panied her from London to Windsor.

How It Travels, She-But a woman can make money

go farther than a man can. He-Yes! I've known you to travel half over the city to spend half a dollar, when a man would have parted with it at the first store he went into!-Boston' Transcript.

Only one person in fifteen has per ect eyes, the larger percentage of de fectiveness prevailing among fair-hair ed people.

LEAPING FROM A BALLOON.

Incidental Dangers of Circus Life as Related by Dan Rice,

"Olrcus life, as well as all others, has its incidental dangers, as I found out in my experience of more than a half century under the canvas." The speaker was Dan Rice, the veteran lown and circus proprietor. "One of he dangers I encountered was realled by a paragraph in a paper the other day about an aeronaut being killed in making a jump from a bal-loon with a parachute. I had-a narow escape from a similar death away oack before the war. "You see," he continued, "I was al-

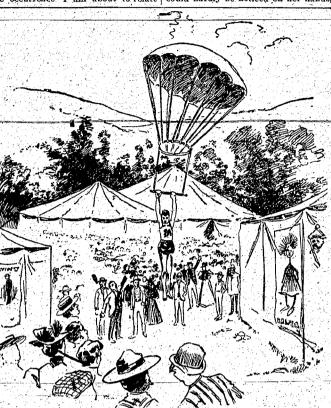
ways willing to act as a general emergency man, to do any work and fil any position in any circus with which I have been connected, and, in such cases, have been in imminent danger many times. I have been in grave danger of being devoured by lions, crushed by elephants, and 'skinned' alive by candy butchers and other emthe occurrence I am about to relate

Othello, when he realized the cause of the mirth, was almost unable to pro-ceed with his part, and so deeply morti-fied that when he made his exit after his first scene he declared he could no finish the performance, but a happy though struck him. He procured a pair of flesh colored gloves, blackened his hands, put the gloves on and walked quietly on again.

There was quite a little tittering as the Moor went on with his lines, but i entirely subsided as during a speech of one of the other characters, the dusky lover carelessly drew off his gloves disclosing hands to match his face. Then those whose risibles had been affected felt small and awkward.

Silk from Spider's Web

The web of the Madagascar spider is to be utilized for the purpose of slik manufacturing by a company of French capitalists. It is still remem-Dered that the Creoles of Mauritius presented Empress Eugenie with a pair of mittens made of this spider's could hardly be noticed on her hands



THE DESCENT.

eareer. "I believe I was the first circus pro-

prietor in the world to employ a proessional to make a balloon ascension and a parachute jump prior to each afternoon performance, picking up an aeronaut named Ed Billings in an

"Now, Ed was a good aeronaut, entirely devoid of fear, and made leaps. with the parachute from greater heights than had ever been made be-fore," Col. Rice resumed. "The only rouble was that Ed was too jovint. nd at times drank too much whisky. to him on the subject, and, as he did not heed my remarks, I made every preparation for opportunely advertis-ing my circus on the day when he should in the natural course of events fall from his balloon or parachute and be killed. With the same fortsight I made a study of aeronautics and parachute leaping, until I felt competent to in conversation, even though she may fill his position when made vacant be the speaker's own wife, politeness The occasion for my services came at White Water, Mich., when, at ascension time. Billings lay under a wagon suffering from 'sick headache.'
"When it became evident that I must

make the ascension and jump, I did not hesitate, but, donning a tinsel suit, entered the car and began my first journey skyward, amid a chorus of half-suppressed exclamations of ad-miration from an immense throng of spectators. As I saw the earth drop ping from me and the human forms be ow growing shorter and smaller, until they appeared like the tiniest insects, I contrived to maintain my nerve, and, leaning over the edge of the basket, or car, bravely threw kisses to the gaping crowd almost beneath. When I had asended nearer heaven than I had eve been before—say 1,200 or 1,500 feet—I prepared to make my maiden leap, be ing particularly careful that my every movement should be seen by the crowd of spectators away down beneath on

"After a fime I pulled open the escape valve of the balloon, which slow began to descend after remaining stationary for a brief moment. Ther I clutched the trapeze bar, which was attached to the parachute, kissed my hand to the expanse of upturned faces below, shut both eyes, and made a bold jump out into space and shot like an arrow earthward. My feeling at that critical moment can best be de-scribed as one of all-goneness, but grimly and desperately I clutched the bar in my hand, and, with heart in my mouth, anxiously awaited the sharp snapping sound which would announce ning of the parachute. But the sound did not come. Great God! how the seconds flew by and still the ac-cursed canvas did not open. Though darting earthward rapidly, fatally, ope did not desert me

"Suddenly the despaired-of snapping sound rang in my ears. Thank God, the parachute had opened! I was saved, and that, too, at the last possible moment. My descent was at once checked, and the earth was not 200 feet away. It was with assumed ease that I finally landed upon the ground, and I doubt if any, save the circus people, in that great crowd knew how near I had een to death.

When Billings subsequently learned of my perllous leap with the para chute and narrow escape from a terri ble death he came with tears in his eyes, and, taking my hand, vowed that he would never again touch an intoxicant."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Equal to the Emergency. Being equal to an emergency helps me out of plights into which the best

of us sometimes fall. I heard of an actor who came so be lated to the theater one evening when he was to play Othello, in the tragedy of that name, that he forgot to blacken his hands and rushed on the stage with the water. The wave motion will be them white and his face sooty. Of observed and the resistance it offers course the andlence giggled, and poor will be calculated.

was as interesting as anything in my for they were almost transparent and career.

Colorless. A French naturalist has recently ascertained that the Madagas car spider produces at the beginning of its work more than 100 yards of thread per hour, increasing in quantity until it produces more than 150 yards per hour. A newly-constructed little machine which winds the thread on bobbins automatically immediately from the spider is to be employed in Madagascar. The spiders themselves are to be raised systematically in enor mous numbers, and although the fab rics made from the new material may and at times drank too much whisky. be costly at first, it is not unlikely that More than once I had spoken my mind the present generation will live to see dresses made of spider web.

Woman in the East.

An old Arab proverb declares, "The best son-in-law is the grave." You cannot insult a Moslem more than to asl after the health of his wife.

. If a woman is so much as mentioned requires one to add the words, "May God elevate you"—that is, above the contamination of such a subject. The same expression is used after the mention of a dog, a donkey, a pig, or a shoe, all of which are held vile and unclean. Nor is this feeling confined to Mohammedans. Doctor Jessup tells how a Greek Christian in Tripoli came applying for help to an American physician.
There is a woman here who is ill.

beg your pardon for mentioning so vile "Who may it be?" inquired the doc-

tor.
"May God elevate you, it is my

Dr. Jessup also tells of overhearing

the following conversation between a Mohammedan and Doctor Van Dyck: "Your excellency must be aware that I have a sick man at my house. May God grant you health! He has pain in his back, headache, and he will not eat."

"Has he any fever?"

"I will come and see her this after

ioon, perhaps." "May God increase your goods.

Both Got There. About fifteen years ago there were in attendance at the Columbia Law School at New York two young students, one from Ohlo, J. J. Lentz, and the other from Pennsylvania, E. E. Robbins. The fellow students were roommates at college and cultivated each other's acquaintance to the poin of fast friendship. In discussing their plans at school one day young Robbins asked Lentz: "What do you propose doing when you graduate?"

"I am going back to Ohio and run for Congress," was the reply. "What are your plans?"

"I propose returning to Pennsylvania and trying the same idea," responded "We will meet some day in Robbins. the House."

The other day, for the first time dur-

ing the session, Robbins, a representa-tive from Greensburg, Pa., met Lentz, a representative from Columbus, Ohio. Clasping hands, they remarked, but in the same breath, "Well, here we

Naval Tank,

The new naval experiment tank at the Washington yard, in which minia-ture war ships will be tested, will be 500 feet long and 50 feet across, and inside the water space will be 475 by 43 feet. Its depth will be 11 feet. Running across, close to the water, will be a carriage upon which there will be attached a dynamometer to register the through the basin. Models, varying in size from ten to twenty feet, of new ship to be built will be attached to this machinery and drawn through

SIBERIA'S RAILWAY.

One-third of the Line Bas Been Com pleted and Trains Are Running. Since the beginning of the regular ervice between Tscheljabinsk and the ridge over the Obi, Oct, 16, 1896, trains run only thrice a week Sunday Puesday and Thursday. These train ecomplish the distance of 930 miles in fifty-one hours. The tickets cost First class, \$30; second class, \$23.25 and third class, \$15,75. Each of the three classes is provided with sleeping arrangements; yet as often happens in Russia, the travelers bring their ow beds and samovars, or tea urns, with them, besides other articles. But one nust not think that the cars on the Siberian railway are fitted up with all he comfort of European or American "trains de luxe." Even the ordinary station accommodation is only just being gradually completed; for example, the lack of refreshment rooms has been many places and is still supplied by the neasunts of the neighboring re gion, who come down to the stations with bread, cheese, butter, meat and baked fish. These small defects in the management will naturally soon vanish. For, although for the present it is but a single line of rails, yet the line is destined for considerable traffic in the future, as can be seen from the fact that as a start 2,000 locomotives, 3,000 employes and 35,000 freight cars were decided upon. This staff and rolling stock will allow, on completion of the

whole line, of a train composed of one engine, one or two employes and eight-een freight cars for each mile.

As one-third part of this gigantic railway is now ready, it can be conceived. that already \$150,000,000 out of the estimated general cost of \$345,000,000 have been spent. The line has, more-over, in this brief space, shown its inluence on the colonization of Siberia, as the western portions of it have been in the dark and kissed some other girl." as the western portions of it have been brought, piece by piece, into working —Indianapolis Journal. order. The colonization has greatly "Some men," said Uncle Eben, "kin increased along the line since 1895, and train er dog ter do anyting dev tells the hope of the Russian Government is being rapidly fulfilled, that the cultivation of the swampy Talga district on both sides of the line will proceed at a "Dah ain' much use o' sufferin' in siquicker rate than hitherto; the swarms lence," said Uncle Eben; "seems like if of files make this district terrible in dis worl picks out anybody foh 'er vicsummer. Up to the present there is no data as to the influence of the construction he hollers."—Washington Star. tion of the line upon trade; there can, however, be no doubt that this influence does exist to a considerable de Say! They are so liberal that nobody gree, as also an influence for good as regards the administrative system in Siberia. The Russian officials and soldiers, who were often hitherto month after month on the journey ere they reached their destination in Siberia, mean?" "I mean the tariff on at will, at all events, joyfully greet this love."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. connection by railway; its importance from the point of view of transporting troops is clearly seen from the fact hat Russia at this moment has in Eastern Siberia alone an army of 60,-000 men.—New York Tribune

HELP SURGEONS IN OPERATIONS Electric Light Greatly Enlarges the Field of Surgical Work.

It is often difficult in surgical operations in the region of the head and ablomen to obtain sufficient light to properly illuminate the

field of work, esdeeper cavities. surgeons at Jeffer son Hospital have employed an a r rangement similar to that shown in the accompanying illustration, although the exact

apparatus here deatented by a Western inventor. The dvantages of such an arrangement s that shown are clearly seen, ipported to the head in such a manor that the surgeon can throw the light in any desired position, and withut obstructing the vision when oper ating.

An apparatus of similar construction lthough intended to magnify the field of operation, has been devised by a Philadelphia surgeon. As shown in the Illustration, the instrument consists of binocular lenses supported by rigid con-



SURGEONS' ELECTRIC HEAD LAMP

nection with the head. By its use single vision is obtained, and full mag nification is obtained without at all sac rificing convenience by bringing the urgeon's eyes too close to the part op erated upon. The instrument is es pecially designed for use in eye sur gery, and its value has been particular v determined in removing foreign bod es and in other operations.

The Hat.

A hat has been designed which it i claimed will remedy many of the most serious objections made to it in its present shape. The chief idea in this ew hat is to prevent pressure on the apteries passing to the scalp, and the veins passing therefrom, by the application of pads to the leather of the hat in certain positions. On the hand in side are fixed three pads in front, one central and two lateral; between thes there is an interval on each side in which the frontal artery and supra orbital nerve rest; passing backward he next interval forms a large space for any variations of the temporal at nd its two branches, next internal is for the occipital ar-

Had a Right To.
Office Boy—Jimmy, listen to the editor! He's swearing like a sailor. Stenographer-He's got a right to: Mr. Longhair, the poot, was in here and left a lot of "blank" verse a minute ago.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.



Young Playwright—"And what did you think of my climax?" Oritic—"It vas very welcome."—Brooklyn Life.

She Snored.—"How does your wife sleep?" asked the doctor of the man whose better half was under his care. "Orally," said the man.-Truth.

"Good canvasback ducks," said Rivers, "are quoted, I see, at \$3 apiece. How true it is that riches have wings. Chicago Tribune.

"Margaret always reads the end of a novel first." "Why?" "So she can lie awake at night wondering how it be-gan."—Chicago Record.

"Pa, what is a pessimist?" "A pessimist, my son, is a person who never goes out on his wheel without expecting to puncture his tire."—Puck.

Mrs. Painter-"My husband is delighted with my pictures." Mrs. Pointer-"You don't say? Don't they look like you?"-Yonkers Statesman.

"Not every man is made a fool of," remarked the observer of men and things, "but every man has the raw material in him."—Detroit Journal. "The decree," announced the messer

ger of Jupiter, "is that you shall be bound forever to the wheel!" "W-which make?" asked Ixion, anxiously.-Puck. Police Magistrate-"Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?" Witness-"Never, your honor; but I've seen

him when I strongly suspected he'd been at it."—Tit-Bits.

Yabsley—"Did you ever make a mistake in the dark and kiss the wrong

"And the divorce laws are so very liberal in your section?" "Liberal? ever heard of a woman crying at a wed-ding out there."—Detroit Journal.

"My dear, if you took that face abroad you might have trouble in getting it home again." "What do you mean?" "I mean the tariff on art, my

Apprehension: The Professor-"As a matter of fact, there are different dia-lects in different parts of Scotland." Friend-"Great Scott! Are there more counties to hear from?"-Truth.

Mrs. Spatt—"Your husband is an inventor, I believe?" Mrs. Spotter—"Yes. Some of his excuses for coming home late at night are in use all over the country."-Philadelphia North Ameri-

First Burglar-Lord, Bill! dis advertisement wouldnt fool nobody. Second Burglar-Wot is it First Burglar-Fifty dollars reward an' no questions ast

"Frisble is the laziest man I ever knew." "What makes you think so?" "He actually seems to be glad that he's getting baldheaded, so that he

won't have to comb his hair any more." —Cleveland Leader. "Might I ask what school of poetry you prefer?" inquired the young man who writes. And the old gentleman replied: "The homeopathic school. The smaller the dose, the better it suits

me."-Washington Star. Pease-I suppose you've learned a great deal about gardening since you've lived in the country? Hubbard-Yes: I'm picking up something all the time. This year I've given up trying to raise

ny own vegetables.—Puck. "How did they stop the elonement?" asked Maud. "By a detestable piece of trickery," replied Mamle; "her father put his head out of the window and shouted that her hat, was on crooked. and when she grabbed for it she upset the tandem."—Washington Star.

"Why do you do up your hair in those namers, dear?" remarked General Wey ler of his wife, as she came down to breakfast in the Cuban boarding-house. "Why, that's the way you do the enemy up, is it not, dear?" replied the gen-

eral's spouse.-Yonkers Statesman. Once upon a time two Cows reclined peacefully beneath a tree. "Oh, by the way," one of the Cows remarked casually, "why was it, if I may ask, that you didn't chase those golfers yes-"Oh, I don't care to be the cause of little calves being made to suffer."-Detroit Free Press.

"How long is it going to take to get through with this case?" asked the client, who was under suspicion of house-breaking. "Well," replied the young lawyer, thoughtfully, "it'll take me about two weeks to get through with it, but I'm afraid it's going to take you about four years."—Washington Star. Browner So you haven't a bicycle, Miss Neere? Miss Neere-No, I looked at one the other day, but there was something about it I didn't like and the man wouldn't alter it, so I didn't get it. Browner-They generally make any alterations required. What was it ou wanted altered? Miss Neere-The price.—Judy.

"It seems to me that you can be depended on to say the wrong thing more pended on to say the wrong thing more than any other man that I know." "What have I done?" "Insulted the Bliggings family." "Why, I tried to compliment them." "You said that their baby, who hasn't any hair, looked exactly like its father." "Yes." "Well, Bliggins is insulted on his own account, and his wife is insulted on behalf of the baby."-Indianapolis Journal.

For Detectives Only.

The American Hawkshaw now has a newspaper of his own. This unique addition to the list of class papers is published monthly at Indianapolis. Its news columns are given over to a bulletin of more than \$15,000 in cash rewards, with a veritable rogues' gallery of pictures and descriptions of "crooks wanted," while the latest swin-dling schemes and methods of detection are fully explained for its crimes investigating readers.

When an egg is boiled just right it is clearly the result of an accident-

Horses in Massachusetts.

It is rather an odd facts that the an-It is rather an odd facts that the an-nual census of horses in Massachusetts leading schools of Nashville was not

North Carolina is said to have a successful moonshiner who is but 15 years old. They take to it naturally in the Old North State."

is worth more to a nation than all the himself to the vicinity of the Union de their history,

The bones of very aged persons have a greater proportion of lime than those of young people.

Can't Sleep,

Because the nerves are weak and easily excited Why? and the body is in a feverish and unhealthy condition. Nerves are fed and nourished by pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparlla gives sweet, refreshing sleep because it purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsa-

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Get only Hood's. Hood's Pills cureffer ills; easy to take, 25c.



Every Town In This State where we have no branch. We will make it worth his while to represent our standard line of

CLOTHING, SUITS and OVERCOATS FROM \$4.00 UP No Experience or Write White City Tailors 224-228 Adams St...

CRESCENT BICYCLE CATALOGVE FREE

FOR SALE BY PAINT DEALERS EVERYWHERE. FREE A Tint Card showing 19 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Rock sent free to any one mentioning this paper. ALABASTINE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



Shake Into Your Shoes

A Failure.

nows an increase during last year of long since desirous of incorporating some negro dialect in a story he was preparing, says the American of that Not being very well versed in their manner of speech, he bethought him that it would be a good idea to study the language in its purity unde-The introduction of one new culture filed. With this end in view he betook victories of the most splendid battles of pot, near which representatives of the

ebon race are always to be found.

One effort was enough. Meeting coal-black negro driving a wagon rather well loaded, and accosting him as "Uncle John." the following brief dia logue ensued:

"Pretty heavy load, uncle. Can you get up the hill with it?" "I do not know, sir, but I presume

Such an example of English coming from such an unexpected source almost paralyzed the professor, who retraced his steps to his apartments.

Why McCormick Changed from the Left to the Right Hand Binder. It has been said that the conveniences of one age become the necessities of the next; but no ordinarily sane man will contend that the necessities of one age should become the inconveniences of the next. When binding was done by hand the left hand cut harvester was a necessity. The grain fell on the platform of the heaven and was adjusted into the the harverer and was delivered into the receiver with its heads towards the rear of the machine. The men stood in the re-ceiver facing the grain. With the left hand machine the heads of the grain are at the left hand of the man doing the binding, so in taking out the bundle with the band around it, whether the man turned to the front table or to the back table he kept his position toward the bundle itself-that is, with the heads towards his left hand; hence in making the tuck



he shoved the ends under the band towards the heads. Grain is handled by the shocker by grasping into the heads, as shown in the illustration, and the tuck should therefore be toward the heads, so that it will not pull out.

The hand binding harvester with men

to do the binding is out of date and so is the left hand machine, which has been superseded by the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator, the success of which makes it seem highly probable that there will be no progressive manufacturer building left hand machines in three

The application of roller bearings to grain cutting machiners was made by J. C. Perry in 1800, and his patent. No. S0.584, for an improved reaper, showed and described various ways of using roller and ball bearings in harvesters.

Unquestionably the most practical and satisfactory application of roller bearings to binders and mowers has been made by the McCrmick Harvesting Machine Company. The particular form used by them was patented in 1882 and is now to be found in all McCormick machines. The especially valuable feature of the Mc



Cormick roller bearing is seen in the form or cage as it is called—which holds the rollers from running together, and if for ony cause the cage is taken from the

The methods of the McCormick Com pany result in an annual saving of many thousands of dollars to the farming pub-New devices are not embodied in trials have shown them to be practical It has been the same with roller hearings as with everything else—McCormick experimenting is done at McCormick expense, and not at the expense of the farmers, who are too often duped by manufac turers who rush into print for notoriety and bull the market with impractica

The greatest biographer who ever lived was Plutarch, who has been styled "The Father of Biography."

Mrs. Windlow's Scotting Symp for Children tecthing; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. Scents a bottle.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "FITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now Lattellite on every bear the fac-simile signature of hattellitely, wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of hat Hitchers wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is

President. Chemul Pitcher on. D. March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived. Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennics on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

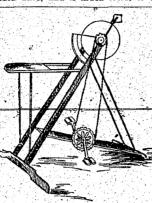
> hat H. Hetcher. Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FARM GARDEN AND STABLE.

The Farmer Should Use Brains as Well as Muscle-Device for Turning the Grindstone-How to Stop a Kick ing Cow-Saving Grass Seed.

For Turning the Grindstone. A contrivance for turning a grindstone, by means of which one can turn and grind at the same time with comparative ease, has been devised by a correspondent of the Rural New York-er. To construct the device, take the small sprocket wheels and chain from an old worn binder or other farm ma chinery, and gear it two to one; that is, the lower or crank shaft wheel must have twice as many cogs as the one on the stone shaft. Use a stone twenty or more inches in diameter, and be sure to get a good one. An Amhers is better than a Berea, for all purpos If geared higher than two to one, it wil turn hard, and if much lower it will



GRINDSTONE DEVICE.

not turn fast enough. It is the fast mo tion that cuts. One may find an excel lent pair of cranks from some old bievele.

System on the Farm, On many farms the most apparent auses of failure are a want of system, wastefulness, and misdirected labor. It doubtless is far more difficult for the farmer to reduce his business to a definite system than it is for the aver age merchant, but that is no reason why he should abandon all attempts o do so, and work blindly. There are many furmers who are careful men. who are striving to reduce their ope rations, to systematic rules, and who are doing a good deal in this line in the way of keeping daily records of the milking of each cow, in keeping ledger accounts with each important crop, and in carefully recording the average work done by faithful men in the several occupations of the farm. These are the kind of farmers who are, as a ule, successful. They quickly detect a leak when one occurs, and can usually tell, after a year or two of expe rience, which operations of the farm are profitable and deserve extension and which should be abandoned as unlikely to prove profitable. The farm er's business as usually carried on is largely a mixed industry. There are usually a few staples produced for sale which the farm is adapted for by na ture to produce; and, besides, there is ousiderable variety of produce raised for home consumption by the family or by hired help... If the farmer would carefully count the cost of each of these products, he would doubtless find that he could profitably extend some of the small products, and sell the suc plus at a profit, and not infrequently he would discover that some of the staples supposed to yield a sure profit are produced at a very small profit, or even at a loss. In short, the farme who uses his brains, and does not sole ly rely upon the strength of his muscle most likely to be successful.

penditure of both qualities. Stop the Cow Kicking. The kicking cow, while milking, is an abomination, says a correspondent of the American Agriculturist. To prevent the kicking a small rope or large cord should be passed around the body

absolute failures are those who at-

tempt to get along with a minimum ex



HMPLE PLAN THAT PREVENTS KICKING just in front of the udder and over the top of the hips. It need not be drawn tight-just snug will do-and no cov to which it is applied will even try to kick. Sometimes a cow thus tetherd will lift a foot as if to kick, but some how she seems to change her mind and puts it down again.

Egg Plant

The egg plant is not difficult to grow. and it is one of those vegetables not often seen on farmers' tables, but which, if provided, would help make an agreeable variety. The purple egg plant is most productive and best. The plant belongs to the same botanica family as the potato, and must be proected from attacks of the notato-larva The best way is to watch the plants closely so long as the notato beetles are flying, and kill the beetles before they have laid their eggs. If any larvae hatch a weak dilution of paris green will kill them.

Retnil Prices of Cheese Considering the small risks run, mid dlemen make far too large a profit on cheese. Four, are and even six cents nound between the wholesale and re tail prices is much too great a differ-When there is a good-sized fam ily, all liking cheese, it does not take many days to dispose of a whole cheese. If more people would make cheese a staple article of diet, it could be used instead of meats with great ad vantage in summer.

Making Cornrows Straight. Much labor in cultivation may be saved by making corn rows straight. It is very hard to hold the cultivator so as to miss hills that are alternately a few inches out of plumb line one side or the other. The result is that in trying to save the hills it is impossible to The rent of wheat land in South cultivate the soil as it should be or to olina is estimated at \$2.46 en perc.

TIMELY KARM TOPICS. take all the weeds. With the corn in a straight line earth may be drawn from the stalk and thrown back again so as to destroy all the weeds they are small. It requires not only a true eye in the driver, but an active strong horse to draw the market straight across the field. It is not every man or horse that can ever taught to do it. Those who can should

be paid extra for the job, for their work

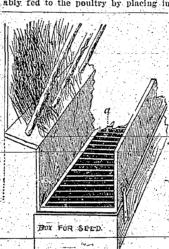
Cutting Potato Seed. It is slow, tedlous work to cut the po tato seed for planting large fields. Yet with most kinds of potatoes the cut seed is a necessity, for if the seed is planted whole there will be too many small potatoes from crowding of so many stalks in a hill. It is true not all the eyes on a whole or even of a cut po tato will grow, but if seed is planted whole there will be far too many for profit. It is dirty work cutting pota-toes, not so much from the soil adhering to them as from the potato juice, which discolors and rusts the knife and stains the hands. This discoloring s easily removed by wetting the hands ir pure water without soap, and ther holding them over one or two burning sulphur matches. The fumes of sul-

Breeding Ground Hogs for Food. Mr. Henry Singer, a well-known and thrifty farmer of near Duvall Station, Scott County, Ky., has for the past two years been domesticating the ground hog-with much success. Mr. Singer found a burrow in which he captured seventeen ground hogs, and, tiking them into a small lot on his place, he built a close wire fence through which one could escape. Last year the hogs increased to 205, and this year there were 1,678. Of this number Mr. Singer killed 1,000, which he salted away and will smoke dry, as Kentucky farmers do with ordinary pork. The ground hog when so cured is a great delicacy and Mr. Singer has more than enough to furnish his meat for the coming year.—Southwestern Stockman.

phur are excellent to bleach anything.

Save the Grass Seed.

It is an easy matter to save hay seed a slatted manger bottom (a), as shown in the cut. If the seed is fanned it may be used for spring seeding. if weedy, as poultry never void undi gested food, such seeds may be profitably fed to the poultry by placing in



A GRASS SEED CATCHER. the scratch room each week.-Farm and Home.

Profit from Garden Herbs A few papers of herb seeds, such as sage, parsley and the like, should be found in every farmer's garden. They are easily grown, and a home supply will not only save paying out a good but the surplus may be sold at rates which leave a good profit. The demand is not large in any neighborhood, but for the amount of land and labor re quired few garden products pay as well.

Work in Foultry Keeping Every year many people begin poul-try keeping with a vague notion that it is an easy way to get a living, all the But such persons inevitably fail, as they ought. There is no easy way to success in anything. To keep fowls free from vermin and disease needs constant attention and a great deal of dirty and very disagreeable manual

Confasing.

The learner of a new language often thinks it comparatively easy until he encounters the verbs; then his difficulties begin. A writer in an educational journal describes the troubles of a Frenchman with the verb "to break."

"I begin to understand your lan-guage better," said my French friend, Monsieur Dubols, to me; "but your verbs trouble me still; you mix them up so with prepositions. "I saw your friend Mrs Murketon

just now," he continued. "She says she intends to break down her school carli than usual. Am I right there?" "Break up her school, she must have

"Oh yes, I remember; break up

"Why does she do that?" I asked.

"Because her health is broken into."
"Broken down." "Broken down? Oh, ves. And inleed, since fever has broken up in

"Broken out." "She thinks she will leave it for a ew weeks." "Will she leave her house alone?"

"No, she is afraid it will be broken broken—how do I say that?" "Broken into." "Certainly, it is what I meant to

"Is her son to be married soon?" "No, that engagement is broken noken

"Broken off." "Yes. broken off." "Ah, I had not heard that." "She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last

week, Am I right? I am anxious to speak English well."
"He merely broke the news; no preposition this time."

"It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine fellow; a break "A broker, and a fine fellow. Good

day!" So much for the verb "break." The rent of wheat land in South CarPHYSICIANS BAFFLED.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, Instructor of Natural Science in Hartsville Coi-lege, Cured of a Severe Illness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People After Physicians Failed.

From the Republican Columbus Ind of natural science in the famous Hartsville (Ind.) college, is well and favorably known not only as an educator, but also as a minister of the gospel, as for a num ber of years he was pastor of the United Brethren Church at Charlotte, Mich., be fore coming to Hartsville.

Some time ago he had a severe illness which was cured almost miraculously. A reporter, hearing of this, interviewed him regarding his experience. Prof. Bowman was in the midst of his work when the reorter called, but he cheerfully gave his hearing.

"A year ago last fall," said the Professor, "I broke down with nervous exhaustion, and was unable to properly attend to my duties. I tried different physicians but with no relief, and also used many different proprietary medicines, spending almost fifty dollars for these medicines



alone. I then succumbed to a siege of the grip in the middle of winter, and was left in a much worse condition. My kidneys were fearfully disordered, and my digestion became very poor. I was indeed in a had condition. "A minister in conference learning of

my condition advised me to try Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had heard much about the wonderful curative powers of this medicine, but it was with reluctance that I was finally persuaded to try it, as if seemed that nothing could do me any good. However, I procured three boxes of pills and took them strictly according to directions. By the time the and in better health than I had been for years. I continued using the pills awhile longer and was entirely cured. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Such was Prof. Bowman's wonderfu story, which was further indorsed by the following affidavit:

Hartsville, Ind., March 16, 1897. I affirm that the above accords with the facts in my case. R. S. BOWMAN. Subscribed and sworn to before me this

16th day of March, 1897. LYMAN J. SCUDDER, Notary Public State of Indiana, ss.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Pec ple contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Schenectady, N.Y.

Wasp and Fly.

When a wasp catches a fly it immediately bites off both wings, sometimes a leg or two, and occasionally the head Mr. Barrington saw some of the waspe when laden with one fly catch another without letting go the first, and then fly away with both. There was a constant stream of wasps carrying away flies, probably to feed the larvae in their nests, and returning again to the cows to catch more. In about twenty minites Mr. Barrington estimated that be tween 300 and 400 fles were caught on two cows lying close to where he stood. Perhaps this narrative of good deeds accomplished will lead people to think more leniently of the vices of the wasp

The Grain-O Law Suit. Rochester, N. Y., May 10, 1897.—The great \$50,000 damage suir instituted by a Michigan Cereal Co. against the Genesce Pure Food Co. is at an end. They settled it and took it out of court for the ridiculously small sum of \$500, and. as a practical result, Grain-O is in greater demand than ever. The new plant only just completed is to be duplicated, so that, not only the old friends of the delicious food drink which completely takes the place of coffee, but the new friends it is making compared to the complete of t making every day, can be supplied. The beverage which the children, as well as the adult, may drink with benefit, will be furnished in unlimited quantities.

Suits may come and suits may go, but Grain-O goes on forever.-N. Y. Mail and Density of Newfoundland Fog.

A Newfoundland fog is frequently so thick that for the bowsprit of a vessel to be seen emerging from the mist while not a trace of the masts or hull is perceptible is as common as is the spectacle of a vessel the topmasts of which are basking in the sunshine while the crew below cannot see from stem to stern,

Drunk for Twenty Years.

A correspondent writes: "I was drunk on and off for over twenty years, drunk when I had money, sober when I had none. Many dear friends I lost, and numhone. Many over triends 1 lost, and numbers gave me good advice-do no purpose; but, thank God, an angel hand came at last in the form of my poor wife, who administered your marriedous remedy. Anti-Jag, to me without my knowledge or consent. I am now saved and completely

sent. I am now saved and completely transformed from a worthless fellow to a sober and respected citizen."

If "Anti-Jag" cannot be had at your druggist, it will be inalied in plani arrapper with full directions how to give secretly, on receipt of One Dollar, by the Rendya Chemical Co., 66 Lroadway, New York, or then will fully self the second secret to the property of the second seco they will gladly mail full particulars free. Electric Railways.

Philadelphia has a greater mileage of electric railways than the whole of Germany, according to the Electrica World

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

most sublime of poets Isaiah. His word pictures have bee models for all succeeding writers.

Shun cintinents and lotions for skin diseases sprains, bruises, etc., and use Glend's uithur set Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, b It is easier to hold an anacondais to than a fool's tongue.

CASCARRTS SUMMARIE LITES Ridners and bowels. Ner er sicken, weaken or grige. 100.

Better than All of Them.

Mucha coffee, from Yemen in Arabia, is reputed to be the best; but the principal supplies are now obtained from Ceylon, Javanche West Indies, Brazil and Central America. No matter where it comes from, every berry of it contains caffeine, which is a slow poison. tains caffeine, which is a slow poison. The more coffee you drink the more your nerves are disordered and your digestion injured. Coffee makes you fidgety and winkeful, then you take sedatives to duly; you. A bad business all around. Break from by using Grain-O instead of coffee, Made from pure grains, it was marked food and body-builder as welling a delightful beverage. Make this change and you will soon cease to realize that you have a nerve in your system. The coming table drink is Grain-Or. Packages 15c. or 25c. each—one tourth the cost of coffee.

According to the most delicate experiments of the most famous scien-tists, the heat of the lunar rays which reach the earth is scarcely the twelve millionth part of a degree.

A typical mining boom has been started at Yuma, Ariz., and the town is crazy over several reported discover

No to-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1, all druggists.

You can tell a child that fire will burn, but it cannot understand what you mean until it finds out for itself. Pisq's Cure for Consumption has been godsend to me. Wm. B. McClellan. Chester, Fla., Sept. 17, 1895.

JUST try a 10c box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Hopeless poverty often appears in a dress suit.

Dishonored Drafts.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. Toned with Hostetter's Btomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone and brain. As a sequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions regularly, and the liver works like clock work. Maiaria has no effect upon a system thus re-enforced.

Unwieldy Legal Tender.

Copper was actually used in Sweden during the last century as the chief

medium of exchange, and at times mer-chants had to take wheelbarrows with

them when they went to receive pay-

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress,

and but few can tell it from coffee. It

does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25c per package.

The total duration of bright sunshing

for a week in Aberdeen, Scotland, re-cently amounted to nine hours, in an

English town sixteen hours, and in

London but a little over a quarter of an

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any per-son can easily apply it at home.

nent in large sums.

Dishonored Drafts

WHEN billous or costive, eat a Cascarot, candy ca-thartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

AN INCIDENT AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

hour.

A Woman's Life Barely Saved by a Oritical Operation-Her Health

There was a hurry call for the ambulance of the City Hospital. In the course of an hour a very sick young woman was brought in on a stretcher. She was pale as death and evidently suffering keen agony. There was a hasty exam ination and a consultation. In less than a quarter of an hour the poor creations. ination and a consultation. In less than a quarter of an hour the poor creature was on the operating table to

quarter of an nour the poor creation ture was on the operating table to undergo the operation called ovariotomy.

ovariotomy.

There was no time for the usual preparation. Her left ovary was on the point of bursting; when it was re-moved, it literally disintegrated. If it had burst before removal, she

would have died almost instantly! That young woman had had warnings enough in the terrible pains, the burning sensation, the swelling low down on her left side. No one advised her, so shesuffered tortures and nearly lost her me. wish I had met her months before, so I could wish I had met her months of Lydia E. have told her of the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. As it is now, she is a wreck of a woman.

Oh, my sisters, if you will not tell a dector your troubles, do tell them to a woman who stands ever ready to relieve you! Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., confide freely to her all your troubles, and she will advise you free of charge; and if you have any of the above symptoms take the advice of Miss Agnes Tracy, who speaks from experience and says:

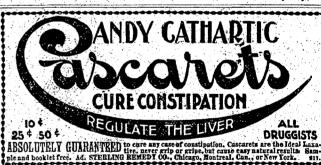
"For three years I had suffered with inflamma-

tion of the left ovary, which caused dreadful pains. I was so badly affected that I had to sleep with pillows under my side, and then the pain was so great it was impossible to rest.

"Every month I was in hed for two or three days.

I took seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am entirely cured. It hinks there is no medicine to be compared with the Com-

pound for female diseases. Every woman who suffers from any form of female weakness should try it at once." Miss Agnes Tracy, Box 432, Valley City, N. D.



dows, woodwork, paint, mar-

The spectre of housecleaning needn't trouble you a moment. The person that dreads housecleaning knows nothing of Pearline-of its easy work, its quickness and comfort, its saving of paint and of rubbing. Go over everything with Pearline—floors, doors, win-

ble, stone, glass, carpets, bricabrac—and you'll get through any cleaning job in the shortest time, and with the least labor and fuss. You don't need any other help. Pearline is meant to wash everything that water won't hurt,

Beware "Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you.
"this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S
you an imitation, be honest—iend it back.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

It Was Before the Day of SAPOLIO They Used to Say "Woman's

Work Is Never Done."

THE EASTERN SUMMER RESORTS ARE REACHED IN THE MOST COMFORTABLE MANNER VIA

THE LAKE SHOREAND

An't Om't MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SEND for HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED TOURIST BOOK. PATENTS H. B. WILLEON, A. CO., Wash Patent Sington, D.C. No charge till patent obtained. AU-page Bank free.



Agents to sell Pollock's Patent Tire-Tight-ening Waster. Address the Pollock Tirk Transfering Co., 154 Lake St. Chicago, ill.



Life ever and forever!

And still that grand, triumphal song Thrills through all nature, deep and

strong; And still vibrating, high and low. It sets the continents aglow; And in the ocean's sob and roar It sounds and speaks forevermore: "Death, never! Life ever and forever!".

O human soul!-a spark of love. Around thee, earth-environed, move Kaleidoscopic forms to-day: To-morrow thou art on thy way To fairer plains and sweeter skies! And still the thrilling anthems rise: "Death, never! Life ever and forever!"

A MORNING CALL

"What's the matter. Viola?" I'm bothered to death! 'Why?"

"With these norrid bills-it's quarter day or something-I believe every year sixteen quarter days!" and she brought down her white hand angell upon a packet of freshly opened bilis lying before her on her writing table. pretty looking woman sitting in a pretty room, perfectly dressed fair, well-arranged hair, and delicate white hands. Opposite to her was seated a man-young and good looking, stretched indolently in an easy

"Tell George about them," he said. George's wife looked troubled.

"He makes such a fuss now, and scolds, and is so disagreeable that I hate asking him for money.

"Borrow of me." "You dear, kind Jack, certainly not. One beggar can't rob another! Besides, you've no idea of the awful sum I want. Oh, dear, I'm so miserable!"
And big tears stood in the lovely eyes

that had given her the name of Violet. 'Don't worry," he said, turning away so as not to see her tears, "tot up the amount you owe, and tell me what it

'I've done that already. I've been at It all the morning—it's a frightful amount—it comes to 2,000 pounds. Jack gave a low whistle.

"Great Scott! I've nothing like that How much does George allow you?" "A thousand a year."

"And can't you manage on that? Why, once we should have thought it rtune!

a lot upon my clothes-no one can me dress as I do upon much less, but that's hand for it; but why did you take it? not it, the the fact is I have an awful drain upon me. Oh, Jack, I'll have to tell you, for I must confide in somebody, and you are such an old friend. I wouldn't if you were rich, because then you would want to help me; but perhaps you can help me with advice."
"Tell me," he said quietly.

"Well, you remember, don't you, the dear old days at home, when you were

so much with us?"
"I should rather think I did! was a jolly little house your poor mother had on the river! We did have good times, didn't we?"

Yes; but I'm afraid Molly and I both got the name of being rather im-

"Beastly gossip!

"Yes, but I'm afraid we gave caus for it. Look how you and I used to go for moonlight excursions on the river to come back to find Molly and Captain Dacres walking in the wood!" There was always that horrible old

woman. Madame Devonne, about! "Hateful creature!" Violet exclaim ed, angrily,

And after all, what harm did do? Why I never even kissed you exand he sighed.

'Yes-only once," and she laughed judged by my own handwriting." and blushed; but I must go on with my story. You remember the first time Captain Dacres brought George

"Perfectly," he said drily. And how mamma called me-up-to her room and told me, with tears in her eyes, that she felt sure that she had not long to live-don't look at me, Jack, for I can't help crying when I talk of mamma-and how poor Molly and I would be when she died, because some pension stopped at her death, and then she said that she had heard that George was a good man and very rich., and that her one prayer was that he

might take a liking to one of us." "And he plainly showed the very first visit that he had taken a liking "Yes, I think he did. Well, to go on

to tell you!" and a deep flush spread itself up to the roots of Violet's that lovely, dark gold hair that was part of her charm. "All right; don't mind me."

"You know," she went on, nervously "just about that time, in spite of our brotherly and sisterly protestations, I had begun to be fond of you—at least" (with an awkward laugh) "I fancied l

was!"
"By Tove!" and he turned quickly in his chair and looked with a strange expression in his eyes at the lovely wo man before him-

'I know it was very silly and very horrid of me, because, of course, I knew all the time that you only thought of me as a nice sort of sister. Jack gave a harsh laugh and rose to

light a cigarette. "Well, when George proposed to me I was dazzled by the idea of being his wife and living in a big house, and having lots of diamonds and carriages and things, and above all, dear mamma was so relieved and happy, and so

said 'Yes.' "You did quito right," he said quiet

,ly, "But, you see, Jack, when I accept ed George I did not love him. I found him cold and shy, and I felt half afraid of him, so just before the wedding day I did a dreidful thing. I-I wrote a letter to you and asked you to run away with me, and I told you I was much fonder of you than I was of

George, and, in short, I wrote a very delights me to see you!" she said, rissilly letter, full of nonsense I did not half mean, because just about then I had begun to feel that I might learn to ove George in time."

Jack's face was ashen; his mouth was firmly set and his hands clenched. "Madame Devoune came into my oom as I was writing, and, afraid lest the letter should be seen, I thrust it into my blotting book. Then Molly called up that George was waiting for me downstairs; I ran down, and then he gave me that lovely pearl necklace, and he seemed to lose his shy manner and told me how he loved me, and he was so nice and-somehow what he gave me a new, odd sort of feeling toward him, and I knew for the first time since our engagement thatwell, that I cared for him'

Tack walked to the fireplace and cnocked off his cigarette ash, and Violet went on:

"I forgot the letter till late, and then I thought what an idiot I had nearly made of myself, and knew that it was only a nervous sort of sentimentality that had prompted me to write, and I grew cold with fright lest someone shauld read it. I hunted through the plotting book to burn it, and could not find it, so I thrust the book into a drawer and locked it—everything was in such a hurry at the last, you know. Well, then we married and went to Paris and had a lovely time. He was wonderfully good to me, and I learned to love him so dearly that I could not imagine having ever thought I cared for anyone else.

Jack gave a curious sort of cough half like a choke, and his han up to his collar, and he drew it aside from his neck.

"And then we came home here; and George had been so thoughtful and kind in all his arrangements for me that I was more than ever touched by his goodness, and I grew so fond of him that I was never happy when he was away from me. But now everything is changed. He does not seem to care for me any more," and a sob choked her utterance. "He never goes anywhere with me. He hardly ever speaks, and when I hinted that I had an awful lot of bills, and I didn't know how I should pay them, he said, in a stern voice, that I had ample allowance, and must make it do. "But, surely, Vi," Jack said, in a

husky voice, "a thousand a year is more than enough for you to dress upon." "Of course it is."

"Then why that pile of bills?"

'Now we come to the point. That wretch Madame Devonne had found my letter, and one morning when George was out she called and asked to see me. You know I never liked her. but I was so happy that I felt in charity with everybody. She began by be ing very pleasant, admiring everything and saying how well I looked and all that sort of flattery, and then she pro duced the letter from her pocket. I'm so glad you have brought it to

"'I am very poor, Violet,' she answered, and I am getting old-I work

no more—I will repose myself."
"I said something civil and asked again for my letter Then she showed her hand and told me that unless I paid her well she would at once send that letter to my husband."

Jack started to his feet with a fu

rious exclamation.
"In vain I pleaded, then I grew an gry, but it was all of no use. I knew to read such a letter would break George's heart—he would never believe in me again for it would put me in such a wicked—though, thank God, such a false—light that I should lose his love forever. At last I gave in and promised her anything if she would only give me back the letter. This she refused to do, but said as long as I paid her well she would not send it to George. I have given her hundreds and at last I had to write and tell her

that I had no more to give.' "Could you not have told George the

whole truth?" "I often longed to tell him, but it is all so difficult to explain, and if he ever saw the letter, he would find me

"Poor little Vi! I'm so glad you told me. Now I must be off."

"Before luncheon? Oh, Jack, and I thought you would try and help me." "I am going straight to Madame De vonne, and if I kill her, she will give

up that letter."
"Oh, Jack! Can you really do this? Oh, how thankful I shall be.'

"Give me the woman's address." Violet eagerly wrote it down with trembling fingers, and then grasped his hand in hers. "You have always been so good to me. Jack, and I wish George liked you-somehow I fancy he doesn't; he will when he knows you better, but now-"

"Now I think he's a fool to be rough on the sweetest wife a man ever had I say, Vi, did you ever get a letter from "Yes, I think he did. Well, to go on me a little before your—your mar I'm awfully ashamed of what I have riage? You never answered it." "No, I'm quite certain I didn't. Was

it anything of importance? "Oh, no, it didn't matter. Well. I

must be off. What's that? it sounded like George's step!" Violet said suddenly. Jack walked to the door and opened

"No one is there-a footman gon to the post most likely. I heard the front door bang."

"Do just come into the dining, room and have a little something to eat before you go," Violet entreated. couldn't eat anything till I'v

tackled that fiend of a woman. In a few minutes Jack was driving rapidly across London in the direction of Netting Hill. "I'm glad she never got that mad love letter of mine," he said to himself with a sigh. "I sup pose that vile Frenchwoman got hold Well, I shall go back to India, and stay there till I feel cured of my

Lord George Maitland at the same time was driving far ahead of Jack in the same direction. Arrived at a certain door in a small street in Notting he asked for Madame Devonne heard she was in, and was admitted. "Let no one else come in while I am here," he said to the servant, slipping a sovereign into her hand.

Madame Devonne was seated by the fire, knitting, with the remains of a It is probably the only instance of a dainty little dejeuner-a-la-fourchette tree which bears on a table at her side. "Ah! milor, it -New York Sun.

17 17

ing and holding out her hand.
Lord George bowed. "Sit down, Mad ame," he said, sternly. "I have but two letters of which you sent me conies, one written by Lady George Mait-land and the other by Captain Staun-

ton. "Ah, milor, but I have them not." "It is useless to lie. Give them to me at once, or I will have you arrested on the charge of blackmailing, chantage you call it in your country."

"AB" but Violet is clever! She ha

confessed to her good husband; she says she means nothing, and milor be-lieves, and yet she loves the handsome Jack, and—"

"Silence!" thundered Lord George 'Not another word! You have been blackmailing my wife for many months; you have made her life miserable and mine a hell upon earth! You tried to make me believe that Captain Staunton was receiving from my wife the hundreds of pounds that you were compelling her to pay you as hush money. But all this villainy has come to an end. Your letter of this morning has led to a very different issue to what you anticipated. According to your advice I went home unexpectedly. I stood unseen in the conservatory behind the boudoir, and lowred myself, through your slanderous tongue, to spy—yes, to spy—upon my own wife! But I learned the truth the whole truth. If you were a man, madame, I should horsewhip you. As it is, you will give me those two letters immediately. I advise you to give

them up quietly." Madame Devonne rose without word, and, unlocking a drawer, took out two letters, which she handed to Lord George. He glanced over them quickly, and then put them into his "I think you will leave London shortly?" he inquired in a mean-

ing tone as he rose to his feet.
"Probably," she answered coolly, your vile climate gives me the migraine, the spleen. And, as you say in your ugly language, 'the game is up.' Lord George, without another left the room and went out into the

"That vile woman was right," he said to himself. "I have been a foola blackguard to have believed anything wrong against my darling little wife, and to have spied, upon Brute that I was! But I will make it up to her-my Vi, my darling, never again shall you have an unhappy monent!". And he called a hansom and drove rapidly home.

The next morning Violet received a letter from Jack:

"Dear Vi-I went to Madame Devonne's house yesterday and found her out. I went again in the evening, when the servant told me that she had left for Paris in a hurry. Shall I follow her up? Yours ever

"JOHN STAUNTON." The answer came quickly:

"Come to luncheon at 2: George told day just like his old self, and was so sweet and nice to me. He asked me if I had any bills, and wrote a cheque for them, saving he liked doing it. and in the end I told him everything, and he was so happy and good. Your happy old friend, VIOLET." "P. S.—I really believe George is quite fond of you, after all."-St. Paul's, London,

NEW USE FOR SKY SCRAPERS.

he Tall Office Buildings Now Provided

With Living Accommodations One of the novel features of a sky scraping office building, now being finshed in New York, is that for the first time in the history of such buildings sleeping rooms will be allowed and pro vided for persons who want them with offices. Of course sleeping rooms at a rental of one to two dollars a year for each square foot of floor space, besides the cost for care, are rather expensive luxuries but when the president of one of the companies that have hired offices in the building saw the magnificent views over the rivers and down the bay, he decided to have a room there if possible, where he could sleep during the summer when his family was in the country So a bedroom is being fitted up for him, and it is understood that a number of other similar rooms will be provided. The mer who will occupy these rooms will never have to leave the building if they do not want to. Some of them will private bathrooms attached to their bedrooms, but these will not be necessary, for another novel feature of the building is that there are regular bathrooms in the toilet rooms, and these baths are to be kept ready for the use of tenants, and may be had by application to the janitor for a key. Even in the general toilet rooms there will be no round towels, but individual towels, supplied as freely as they are in the most expensive hotels. If the tenants in this building want ice water, they will find it on tap at two places in the hallway of each floor. This is another of the new features The restaurant will be built upon the regular roof, and will have accom nodations for 500 persons, besides have ing a large open space outside of it where one may dine in the open air It will also have a number of small private dining rooms and a smoking The building also recognize that the bicycle has come to stay, and in the basement a storeroom for wheels has been provided where fifty or sixty of them can be kept for the tenants.— Argonaut.

A Vocal Tree. In the great forests of Nubia grows tree from which, when swayed by the wind, come strange sounds, like the otes of a flute, a fife or a penny whistle. The vocal tree is regarded with superstitious terror by the natives, and it was indeed a puzzle to every one who has heard the mysterious sounds some scientific traveller tigated the matter. He found that at certain seasons of the year hordes of insects deposited their eggs on the young shoots and extremities of the branches. These produced gall-like excrescences about an inch in diame When the young insects emerged ter. small holes were left in the galls. The apertures caused the strange noises. tree which bears ready-made whistles

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There are in Connecticut alone 54 who are daughters of soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War. It is estimated that over eight tons of diamonds have been unearthed in the South African fields during the last eighteen years. These represent a total value of \$280,000,000.

A postmistress in Ohio has lost her rnment position by getting mar-This is very illogical on the part of the government; the young woman couldn't possibly have better demonstrated her ability to manage the males. The Legislature of Michigan refused to grant an appeal from farmers of the state to prohibit for five years the kill-ing of quali, but did prohibit for that length of time the killing of prairie chickens within the limits of the state

There are in the Southern States nearly 100 endowed schools and colleges devoted to negro education. These institutions represent an investment of early \$10,000,000, and are maintained at an annual expense of about \$4,000. 000, by far the greater part of which is borne by Northern philanthropists Most of these colleges have been in op eration for the past twenty years, some of them for the past thirty years. It is at least fifty of these schools have graduated a class every year for the past wenty years, and to estimate further that the graduating classes have avraged thirty members each. This very conservative estimate indicates that the negro colleges have graduated 30,-000 pupils.

proposed tax has been in litigation some years betweeen the city of St. Louis and the Western Union Telegraph Company. The city laid a tex of \$15 per year on 1509 poles, or \$22,635 per annum. The company was sued for this amount and the United States Supreme Court has now rendered a decision against the city, the tax being considered neither just nor equitable. An Eastern paper, in noting the foregoing facts, says that the end or litigation has, by no means, been reached in this deci-

The American Baptist Year Book for 1897, just issued, gives the following denominational statistics: Ministers 27,257; churches, 40,658; members, 3. 324,038; Sunday schools, 23,787; teacners 164,431; scholars, 1,590,190; universiies and colleges, 37 theological seminaries, 7. The members of denominations which are in harmony with the Baptists in the matter of church polity and immersion number 5,134,378

The silk manufacture of the United States is judged by the wages paid. Paterson, N. J., heads the list, paying \$5.021.000. Tren in order are: New York-City, \$4,144,500; Philade!phia, \$1, 639,000; Yonkers, \$347,000; Jersey City \$320,000; Chicago, \$295,000; Allentown Pa., \$392,000; Brooklyn, \$278,000; seranten, Pa., \$170,000; San Francisco \$83,000

Speaking of the fighting spirit natural to mankind the Galveston News "Nine mortals of ten have them a demand for somebody to fight for and somebody to fight against. There are few patient philosophers who are broad and strong enough to hold themselves above the prejudices of their own people and judge the whole world fairly. Manifestly to do this would even now be considered treason in some of the so-called civilized na-tions of the world."

Bagpipes, it seems, are coming to be the fashionable musical instrument mong the English ladies. What women who have nothing to do will not think of for a fad would, in the opinion of the Pathfinder, be a novelty in the history

of the grotesque The Philadelphia Record says With the recent sale of the towboat Colonel Thomas A. Scott, which is to be converted into a wrecking craft, the old ple don't like the idea of eating ceme type of sidewheel towboats has disappeared from the Atlantic coast of the United States. Not long ago it was a common sight to see them with dozens a rabbit eats, anyway? of barges slowly but surely working their way up and down the Delaware river. On the inland waters of the United States a few still remain, but day was breaking. When a their days are numbered, as the pro- of bitter weather comes on

peller type of towing craft is much driven up the Seine as far as the city asier handled and does better work" light concerning the Island of Sakha- river, too-flocks of n, which lies off the eastern coast of Siberia. Cold winds and sea currents circulate around it, and produce on the island a reversal of the ordinary course of nature respecting the arrangement of temperature. Usually the air is there are plenty of owlsthere all through varmest near sea level, and coldest on highlands and mountains, but in Sakhalin the coldest air is found near the sea, while in the lofty interior of the island the climate is mild, and even sub-tropical plants flourish on the

heights. Maryland farmers have had their lover destroyed by the hundreds of acres each year for four or five seasons wicked work having been past, the done by a little beast of the weevil sort, against which all the ordinar; nsecticides were powerless. This spring the creature appeared again in large numbers, and the farmers apealed to the state entomologist for aid leclaring if he would not give it to them, and at once, they would be forced to abandon the raising of wha has hitherto been one of their mos profitable crops. An official investiga-tion of the matter was immediately be gun, and, curiously enough, the firs discovery made was that it will not be necessary to do anything at all. Nat ure, in her wise way, has decided tha this particular weevil has carried with a high hand long enough and she has turned loose upon it minute fungus which is working so effectively that anybody who wants one of the clover eaters in his collection would better secure a specimen at once Large numbers of the doomed weevils ave already been attacked by the fungus, and each of them is a centre for the infection of his fellows. It is a plague from which there are no recov eries, and the prospects are that a few weeks will free the clover fields of the nests from whose ravages whole coun

ties have suffered severely. American meats have a hard time in fermany. They must pay a heavy duty on arriving at the nort of entry, rur he risk of confiscation and immediate destruction if they fail to pass the far from friendly scrutiny of examiners stationed at each place of consumption. and, if they can still compete with the

costly home product after paying the cost of this examination, they are like ly to encounter a local law which pro vents their sale except as poor stuff o be eaten at the purchaser's peril. At Freiberg, for example, no dealer in food can keep the imported beef or pork unless he displays prominently a sign on which is printed the words "Inferior American Meats for Here." That is not a legend calculated to attract profitable trade, and naturally it is never seen except in shops supplying the lowest class of patrons The importation of live animals from to hand, or by regulations like that America is entirely prohibited in Germany. Pickled, salted, and smoked meats are practically excluded by repeated taxation as they pass from hand just described. Canned meats and lard in small quantities manage to make their way into some parts of the country, and even these are subject to con stant attack on the ground of imaginary defects in the quality of the pre servatives used. Curiously enough, the restrictions imposed are most stringent in Saxony, a state which is industrial, not agricultural, and disposes of a large amount of its manufactures in the United States.

A FAMOUS BAT CATCHER.

Old Matterhorn Makes a Living in Paris

by Hunting Queer Animals.
One of the queerest characters Paris is Matternorn, the famous toadhunter and bat catcher. His favorite hunting ground is the great Areneuil aqueduct, which brings the waters of the Dhuys to thirsty Parisians. This is a regular place of refuge for bats, which hang by thousands to the long tunnel, digging their sharp claws into its rough juttings and looking for all the world in the shadows like festoons of cobwebs. There the are, in colonies of forty or fifty, cold and still, waiting for Matterhorn to come along with his lantern and from box and catch them between his ready thumb and forefin The bats pake slight resist being drowsy with sleep, and in a night

of them or more, and he sells the bat o people who eat them, some from ne essity, some from choice, for those who have tried it avow that the flesh of the bat is delicious. It is red and some what fat, and, fried and served chopped parsley, it is said to equal the finest venison in flavor.

"Why should one not eat bata?" ex claimed Matterhorn, in reply to my question. "The little animal is scrup alously clean and feeds on nothing bu insects, which is more than can b said of many animals that are eater with a relish. I tell you that the ba is a much calumniated creature, al though the number of people who real fze that is limited."

"Then I suppose you sell your bat mostly to those who are very poor?" Yes, mostly, although there are gournets who have got beyond popular preudice and pay me a good pric

But you don't live entirely by catch

ing bats, do you?"
"O, no; I carch all kinds of animal that other people do not want. You'd be surprised to know how many kind of animals there are to catch right here in Paris. Why, the city is full o rabbits, for instance.

"What-wild rabbits?" "Why, certainly; they burrow all wer the cometeries. Only last year two poachers were caught in the Pere la Chaise cemetery, where they were working with guns, if you please, there was so much game. They should have stuck to snares and the keepers woul never have got them. In some of the cemeteries there are so many rabbit holes that the city authorities have had to take measures to get rid of the little animals. We'd save them that trouble if they'd give us a free hand. Some peotery rabbits, but pshaw! what's the difference when they're made into a savory stew? Besides, who knows what

"I'll tell you another thing you will wonder at. I've shot ducks in Pariswild ducks-on winter nights, just as but are frightened away by the people Curious, facts have lately come to in the daytime. And gulls come up the them—but it's queer they never go further than the bridge at the Place de la Concorde, and I have always thought it was because they were afraid of the owls in the ruins of the Cour des Comptes. the year, and starlings and falcons, and also out near the abbattoirs. And there are owls in some of the old, uninhabited hotels in the Faubourg Sainte Ger main. There is one of them that I have tried to catch many a time, that is sole tenant of an abandoned estate No. 20 Rue de Verneuil. That owl has been there for years, and its cries haunt the neighborhood, so that children are terrified and old women make signs of

the cross as they hear them " After this Matterhorn went on to talk about the green lizards, which abound in Paris, and the slow worms, to be found at Montsouris Park and the Buttes-Chaumont, and he told how he hunts toads for scientists and occasionally hunts rats for sport, but he does not think much of rat hunting. All in all, bat catching is his favorite sport, and he said I must come with him out to the aqueduct some night after the first frost and watch him fill his iron box.

Tree That Shadows Livingstone's Heart An English traveller by the name of Poulett Weathersby has just visited in Africa the tree under which the heart of Livingston is buried. He says the old tree has now become a mere shell and may fall any day. The jungle is rapidly encroaching about it and unless steps are taken immediate ly to mark the spot it will be impossible to find the place in future years Mr. Weathersby also says that Chit amboo, the chief who ruled the district in the great explorer's day, lies buried at his side under the same tree.—New York Independent.

Mastro Valerio, of Daphne, Baldwin County, Ala., has succeeded in raising an Italian pea of the variety known a which he represented as a ple food supply among the Italian persanity, and the plant of which he advocated as a trustworthy agent for the renewal of exhausted soil

PRAYING BICYCLES.

Japanese Now Attach Prayer Wheels to

the Hubs of Their Bicycles. The bicycle is now employed to aid the pious Buddhist in praying with greater ease, but yet, as he hopes, with great effect. It is from the ingenious and enterprising country of Japan that this new departure is reported. The Buddhist has done his praying

with the assistance of a wheel. The prayers are placed inside the wheel which turns around, following the direction of the sun, and delivers to Heaven the prayers of the owner or of all whose thoughts are fixed upon it. Some enormous wheels are cap able of praying for thousands of peo-ple. This mode of worship may seem somewhat irresponsible to Western people, but the Buddhist, who is a subtle reasoner, would be able to ex subtle reasoner, would plain why it is satisfactory.

In various parts of the vast territory in which the Buddhist faith is held different motive powers are used in these prayer wheels. Some humble persons turn the wheel by hand, but not if they can help it. On the hills of Thibet, a great stronghold ? pure Buddhism, the wheels are usually so built that the wind turns them. other places they are moved by water

But it is obvious that the wind must fail occasionally, and that this may happen when the Buddhist is particularly in need of copious prayer. Water

power, too, is often lacking. So the ingenious Jap now attaches small prayer wheel to the hub of his bicycle, and when he takes a ride he combines worship with recreation. By glancing at the pedometer he can tell just how much praying he has done. He can also keep an accurate daily record, which will enable him to tell after a number of years just how much praying stands to his credit. In this way Buddhism seems to have given a zest to bicycling which no other religion can supply.

Fisherman's Worst Enemy

There is in New York rivers akes a parasitic fish, the lamprey, which lives entirely by sucking the blood of other fishes, attacking even such orons fish as the black base and the pickerel. Professor Gage of Cornell University has seen 12,000 of these sampreys spawning at one time in the inlet to Cayuga Lake alone. By acinal count twelve out of every fifteen bullheads caught in Cayuga Lake and ributary streamshave been attacked by bloodsuckers, and Professor who has made a special study of tampreys, makes the sober scientific statement that they actually destroy more good food fish than all the hooks and nets of all the legal and illegal fisherman of New York State. nsnerman of New Tork State. The lamprey is about the size and has somewhat the appearance of an eet. An effort is now being made to obtain from the State a small appropriation to see whether the lampreys can be exterminated by trapping them as they go up the creeks, to spawn in the spring, as Professor Gage thinks they can. If so, we may see the day when fishing with nets may safely be made legal throughout the State—New York Press.

Oldest Brick House in Chicano.

The oldest brick house in Chicago was built in 1844. It stands on 21st street, next to the First Presbyterial Church. Originally the house stood on Madison street, blocking La Salle street, which then extended only as far as Madison street. It was the first three-story house in Chicago, and William Wheeler, who owned it, was much commended for his enterprise. The Chicago Democrat contained a long account of the erection of the house and all Chicago watched its progress with interest. William Wheeler was then an alderman, and the proprietor of hardware store Profess or Wheeler his son well remembers the old house and the woods and marshes that sur rounded it, where tall office buildings now scrape the sky.

Amphibious Man.

Man becomes most amphibious i ertain regions. Temperature permit ting, he swims as well, dives better, than many animals—better for instance, than any dogs. The Greek sponge-fishers and the Arabic divers nust have sight almost as keen below the water as that of the sea otter They have learned, by practice, to control the consumption of the air supply in their lungs. The usual time for a hippopotamus to remain below water is five minutes. The pear fisher can remain below two and a half minutes. In a tank a diver has remained under water for four minutes. But temperature marks the limit of man's amphibious habits.—Spectator.

Most Northern Forest Land.

The northern limit of true forest land has been found by Herr K. Roder, a German student, to reach its higher latitude 72 1-2 degrees, in the Talmy peninsula, from which it runs eastward to the Tschuktschee peninsula; then bends rapidly southward. On the Alaska coast it is near the Arcti circle, and goes gradually northward to the Mackenzie delta, where it at tains its highest American latitude in about 69 degrees. Its most southerly point is in 57 degrees (52 degrees?) on the East Main river, from which it crosses Labrador, Greenland and Iceland in the direction of the North Cape

A Conve ed Skeptic.

An exchange tells of an old man who would not believe he could hear his wife talk a distance of five miles by a telephone. His better half was in country shop several miles away where there was a telephone, and the skeptic was also in a place where there was a similar instrument and on being old how to operate it he walked bold ly up and shouted: "Hello, Sarah! that instant lightning struck the telephone and knocked the man down and as he scrambled to his feet, ex-citedly cried: "That's Sarah, every inch!'

Two ounces of attar of roses represents the refined product of a ton of rosebuds.

More than 11,000,000 yards of tweed re used annually for clothing the male population of London alone,

WEIGHING AN ENGINE.

Curious Test Recently Applied to a Famous Locomotive.

A peculiar scientific experiment has been made with the famous engine 870, of the New York Central Railroad, at the shops at West Albany. Some months ago this large engine, which, in the opinion of many well-informed railroad men, excels even the famous 999, was taken into the shops and completely overhauled. It was taken apart completely, and every part of the engine, from the massive driving wheels to the very smallest bolt and nut, was separately weighed. The heavy por-tions were weighed in the shops and the small parts were taken to a Watervliet avenue pharmacy, where were weighed on the pharmacist's scales.

The greatest care was taken by the nachinists under the direction of Master Mechanic Buchanan to see that the weighing was accurate. When every part of the engine had been weighed force of the best skilled mechanics was put to work to reassemble the en gine. When it was complete again it was put into active service.

A short time ago the engine was taken back to the shops and mechanics were put to work dissecting it again. Once more every part was weighed. The scales of the pharmacist were brought into service again. When every portion had been weighed the record was compared with the former one. Then Master Mechanic Buchanan knew just how much the engine had lost in weight through the wear of a known amount of work. The reca known amount of work. ords of the weights of the separate parts showed which parts were sub-

ected to the most wear. The test cost many hundreds of dollars, but the New York Central was willing to spend the money in order that it might be able to know what parts of an engine wear out most quickly and in what ratio the several parts wear out. The exact figures have not been made public. There is no doubt that they will be interesting to mechanics and scientists.—Albany, N. Y., Express.

Longest Cable Ever Constructed.

The new cable now building for the French Cable Company will be the longest ever constructed—3,250 nautical miles. The conductor will have a casing of thirteen strands, requiring 975,000 kilograms of copper, while the wrapping will take 845,000 kilograms of raw gutta percha. The strands of galvanized steel which form the first armature will need 4,687,000 kilograms of steel and it will be necessary to have a further sheathing of iron to protect the parts of the cable submerged near the coast. For this purpose 1,495,000 kilograms of iron will be needed. In all, the total weight of the cable for the full length of 6,000 kilometers is estimated at the enormous figure of 10,976,350 kilograms. The cable will be laid between Brest and this city this Summer four steamers being required for the work.-New York Times.

Kingfisher and Swordfish Fight.

George Craft witnessed a fierce battle between a kingfisher and a swordfish at Lake Mahopac, New The battle lasted for at least fifteen minutes, and when it was over the combatants were both dead. kingfisher was flying over the lake looking for prey, when it was seen to make a quick dive into the water. In a few seconds it appeared on the sur-

fact with a swordfish. Both were fighting flercely. The swordfish plunged his long, sharp beak repeatedly into his opponent, while the kingfisher attempted to strangle its quarry. The water was churned into foam during the struggle. Finally it was observed that the swordfish was about exhausted. Suddenly, however, it made a terrible lunge at its enemy and the battle was over. Both fighters lay dead on the surface of the lake -- New York

A Standard Joke With the Cavalry.

have one standard joke which they play on the infantry whenever branches of the army com For instance, says a correspondent, happened recently to be a guest at a dinner in Omaha, the hosts being some twenty cavalrymen and as many infantrymen. When one of the latter attempted to speak he was interrupted at a critical point by a cavalryman who said to the guests: "Gentlemen excuse me one moment. I must order my horse." Then turning to the infantrymen, he continued: Boys, you know what I mean? A horse! h-o-r-s-e, horse! h-o-r-s-e, horse! Animal, rectangle, four corners with a leg at each corner Pardon me for the interruption." laugh follows, and the speech is fin ished.-New Orleans Picayune

A Brave Bully.

When Judge Pendleton grows reminiscent he is aways interesting. Court was short this morning and when Mr. Henry Tompkins walked in he said: "Mr. Tompkins, your cousin, Louis Garth, was the only bully I ever saw who was a brave man. He was in a poker game in camp with Lieutenant Forrest, a brother of General N. B. Forrest, and he called Forrest a liar, Forrest pulled his pistol, a double parreled weapon, and placing it to Garth's breast, he nulled the trigger The cartridge failed to fire, and Garth spat out a chew of tobacco and without moving a muscle, said: 'Lieuten-ant, you had better try the other bar-Forrest put his weapon up, and said: 'Garth, you are a brave man, and I will not shoot a brave man.' They were inseparable friends forever afterward."-Owensboro (Ky.) Inquirer

Potato Diggers.

It is frequently the custom for merchants in Scotland to buy potatoes when in the ground and undertake the lifting and carting. For this purnose they often communicate with a nan in Ire and called a gaffer, who takes a gang of young women over to assist, as the Irish are some of the hest workers in the field.

The Maine bear is fast becoming a tradition. There is talk of abolishing the \$5 bounty on bear.